	L #	Hits	Search Text
1	L1	51612	(controlled or prolonged) adj release
2	L2	21282	dosage adj regimen$3
3	L3	1962	tramadol or (3-methoxyphenyl adj cyclohexanol$2)
4	L4	131	l1 same l2
5	L5	1	l3 same l4
6	L6	3411	multiple adj dosage$2
7	L7	16	l1 same l6
8	L8	0	l3 same l7
9	L9	0	l3 same l6
10	L10	1701	l3 and (mouth or oral)
11	L11	297	l3 same (mouth or oral)
12	L12	7835	chronic adj pain$3
13	L13	109	l11 and l12
14	L14	14095	"125" same "175" same "275"
15	L15	1	l13 and l14
16	L16	811197	WRIGHT COLUCCI SANCHEZ
17	L17	2	l4 and l16

	Document ID	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages	Title
1	US 20040259956 A1		US-PGPUB	20041223	14	Titration dosing regimen for controlled release tramadol
2	US 5948771 A		USPAT	19990907	20	Method for treating heart failure using tetrapyrroles and metallotetrapyrroles

	Document ID	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages	Title
1	US 20070122348 A1		US-PGPUB	20070531	32	Opioid agonist/antagonist combinations
2	US 20070099925 A1		US-PGPUB	20070503	100	Novel imidazo based heterocycles
3	US 20070087977 A1		US-PGPUB	20070419	61	METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING PAIN
4	US 20070071675 A1		US-PGPUB	20070329	126	Dual variable domain immunoglobulin and uses thereof
5	US 20070054932 A1		US-PGPUB	20070308	59	Inhibitors of ABC drug transporters at the blood-brain barrier
6	US 20070049627 A1		US-PGPUB	20070301	23	Treating vulvodynia using prodrugs of GABA analogs
7	US 20070020188 A1		US-PGPUB	20070125	24	Pharmaceutical formulation containing irritant
8	US 20070003618 A1		US-PGPUB	20070104	22	Sustained-release tramadol formulations with 24-hour efficacy
9	US 20060257484 A1		US-PGPUB	20061116	32	Combination of tramadol and substances that comprise gabapentin
10	US 20060182801 A1		US-PGPUB	20060817	41	Sequestered antagonist formulations
11	US 20060178354 A1		US-PGPUB	20060810	15	Methods and compositions for the treatment of chronic pain using dhea and derivatives thereof
12	US 20060172006 A1		US-PGPUB	20060803	44	Sustained-release tramadol formulations with 24-hour clinical efficacy

	Document ID	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages	Title
13	US 20060159726 A1		US-PGPUB	20060720	18	Method and compositions for potentiating pharmaceuticals with amino acid based medical foods
14	US 20060147527 A1		US-PGPUB	20060706	11	Controlled release preparations comprising tramadol and topiramate
15	US 20060134198 A1		US-PGPUB	20060622	161	Pharmaceutical compositions with improved dissolution
16	US 20060111308 A1		US-PGPUB	20060525	59	Methods and compositions for therapeutic treatment
17	US 20060111307 A1		US-PGPUB	20060525	61	Methods and compositions for treating pain
18	US 20060099249 A1		US-PGPUB	20060511	57	Modified release formulations of at least one form of tramadol
19	US 20060052432 A1		US-PGPUB	20060309	103	Pharmaceutical compositions with improved dissolution
20	US 20060039970 A1		US-PGPUB	20060223	17	Tamper-resistant oral opioid agonist formulations
21	US 20060009478 A1		US-PGPUB	20060112	146	Methods for the treatment of back pain
22	US 20060002929 A1		US-PGPUB	20060105	87	Monoclonal antibodies
23	US 20050245557 A1		US-PGPUB	20051103	91	Methods and materials useful for the treatment of arthritic conditions, inflammation associated with a chronic condition or chronic pain

	Document ID	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages	Title
24	US 20050245483 A1		US-PGPUB	20051103	39	Matrix for sustained, invariant and independent release of active compounds
25	US 20050192309 A1		US-PGPUB	20050901	17	Method of preventing abuse of opioid dosage forms
26	US 20050182056 A9		US-PGPUB	20050818	70	Modified release formulations of at least one form of tramadol
27	US 20050181046 A1		US-PGPUB	20050818	17	Tamper-resistant oral opioid agonist formulations
28	US 20050147610 A1		US-PGPUB	20050707	86	IL-18 binding proteins
29	US 20050137235 A1		US-PGPUB	20050623	6	Combination of flupirtine and tramadol
30	US 20050100965 A1		US-PGPUB	20050512	87	IL-18 binding proteins
31	US 20050095291 A1		US-PGPUB	20050505	33	Tamper-resistant oral opioid agonist formulations
32	US 20050089558 A1		US-PGPUB	20050428	15	Compositions and methods for the co-formulation and administration of tramadol and propoxyphene
33	US 20050089475 A1		US-PGPUB	20050428	14	Pharmaceutical formulation containing dye
34	US 20050063909 A1		US-PGPUB	20050324	19	Oral dosage form comprising a therapeutic agent and an adverse-effect agent
35	US 20050038062 A1		US-PGPUB	20050217	25	Methods and materials for the treatment of pain comprising opioid antagonists

	Document ID	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages	Title
36	US 20050032183 A1		US-PGPUB	20050210	34	Crystalline polypeptides
37	US 20050025791 A1		US-PGPUB	20050203	94	Pharmaceutical compositions with improved dissolution
38	US 20050020613 A1		US-PGPUB	20050127	21	Sustained release opioid formulations and method of use
39	US 20050014844 A1		US-PGPUB	20050120	5	Ambroxol for the treatment of acute pain
40	US 20040228924 A1		US-PGPUB	20041118	42	Pharmaceutical products
41	US 20040224949 A1		US-PGPUB	20041111	71	Modified release formulations of at least one form of tramadol
42	US 20040224020 A1		US-PGPUB	20041111	38	Oral dosage forms with therapeutically active agents in controlled release cores and immediate release gelatin capsule coats
43	US 20040220103 A1		US-PGPUB	20041104	13	Soluble tumor necrosis factor receptor treatment of medical disorders
44	US 20040209850 A1		US-PGPUB	20041021	20	Methods of treating pain and compositions for use therefor
45	US 20040186121 A1		US-PGPUB	20040923	35	Tamper-resistant oral opioid agonist formulations
46	US 20040131552 A1		US-PGPUB	20040708	21	Sequestering subunit and related compositions and methods
47	US 20040126417 A1		US-PGPUB	20040701	9	Transdermal buprenorphine to treat pain in sickle cell crisis

48	US 2004009254 2 A1		US-PGPUB	20040513	34	Tamper-resistant oral opioid agonist formulations

	Document ID	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages	Title
49	US 20040092541 A1		US-PGPUB	20040513	11	SYNERGISTIC COMBINATIONS INCLUDING N-ACYLATED 4-HYDROYPHENYLAMINE DERIVATIVES
50	US 20040091909 A1		US-PGPUB	20040513	27	High throughput cytochrome P450 genotyping
51	US 20040086561 A1		US-PGPUB	20040506	32	Opioid agonist / antagonist combinations
52	US 20040076669 A1		US-PGPUB	20040422	8	Tramadol-based medicament
53	US 20040024006 A1		US-PGPUB	20040205	32	Opioid pharmaceutical compositions
54	US 20040024004 A1		US-PGPUB	20040205	292	Novel compositions and methods for enhancing potency or reducing adverse side effects of opioid agonists
55	US 20040023869 A1		US-PGPUB	20040205	15	Interleukin-1 inhibitors in the treatment of diseases
56	US 20030191147 A1		US-PGPUB	20031009	42	Opioid antagonist compositions and dosage forms
57	US 20030181353 A1		US-PGPUB	20030925	17	Composition & use as analgesic, anti-inflammatory, wound healing agent, for treatment of heart conditions, assessment of heart function & tissue & cell protection & healing & reperfusion, mood disorders & symptoms & sequelae of menopause & for inducing unconsciousness, sleep & anesthesia

	Document ID	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages	Title
58	US 20030178031 A1		US-PGPUB	20030925	102	Method for cancer pain treatment
59	US 20030157168 A1		US-PGPUB	20030821	42	Sequestered antagonist formulations
60	US 20030148955 A1		US-PGPUB	20030807	14	Soluble tumor necrosis factor receptor treatment of medical disorders
61	US 20030143269 A1		US-PGPUB	20030731	35	Tamper-resistant oral opioid agonist formulations
62	US 20030073714 A1		US-PGPUB	20030417	30	Opioid agonist formulations with releasable and sequestered antagonist
63	US 20030073713 A1		US-PGPUB	20030417	76	Inhibitors of ABC drug transporters at the blood-brain barrier
64	US 20030068370 A1		US-PGPUB	20030410	24	Pharmaceutical formulation containing irritant
65	US 20030064099 A1		US-PGPUB	20030403	24	Pharmaceutical formulation containing bittering agent
66	US 20030049255 A1		US-PGPUB	20030313	23	Interleukin-1 receptors in the treatment of diseases
67	US 20030044458 A1		US-PGPUB	20030306	18	Oral dosage form comprising a therapeutic agent and an adverse-effect agent
68	US 20030031712 A1		US-PGPUB	20030213	32	Opioid agonist /antagonist combinations
69	US 20020098185 A1		US-PGPUB	20020725	29	Methods for treating IL-18 mediated disorders

70	US 20020058673 A1		US-PGPUB	20020516	36	Opioid agonist/opioid antagonist/acetaminophen combinations

	Document ID	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages	Title
71	US 20020055544 A1		US-PGPUB	20020509	10	Analgesic regimen
72	US 20020013301 A1		US-PGPUB	20020131	32	Opioid agonist /antagonist combinations
73	US 20020004509 A1		US-PGPUB	20020110	17	Method of preventing abuse of opioid dosage forms
74	US 20010053764 A1		US-PGPUB	20011220	14	Interleukin-1 inhibitors in the treatment of diseases
75	US 20010021380 A1		US-PGPUB	20010913	12	Soluble tumor necrosis factor receptor treatment of medical disorders
76	US 7214385 B2		USPAT	20070508	13	Pharmaceutical formulation containing dye
77	US 7172767 B2		USPAT	20070206	35	Opioid agonist / antagonist combinations
78	US 7157103 B2		USPAT	20070102	23	Pharmaceutical formulation containing irritant
79	US 7141250 B2		USPAT	20061128	23	Pharmaceutical formulation containing bittering agent
80	US 7074430 B2		USPAT	20060711	14	Controlled release tramadol tramadol formulation
81	US 7034036 B2		USPAT	20060425	59	Inhibitors of ABC drug transporters at the blood-brain barrier
82	US 6864271 B2		USPAT	20050308	10	Synergistic combinations including N-acylated 4-hydroxyphenylamine derivatives
83	US 6806294 B2		USPAT	20041019	9	Opioid analgesic

84	US 6733783 B2		USPAT	20040511	17	Controlled release hydrocodone formulations

	Document ID	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages	Title
85	US 6696088 B2		USPAT	20040224	36	Tamper-resistant oral opioid agonist formulations
86	US 6696066 B2		USPAT	20040224	36	Opioid agonist/antagonist combinations
87	US 6627635 B2		USPAT	20030930	17	Method of preventing abuse of opioid dosage forms
88	US 6605644 B2		USPAT	20030812	10	Analgesic regimen
89	US 6572885 B2		USPAT	20030603	15	Orally administrable opioid formulations having extended duration of effect
90	US 6562865 B1		USPAT	20030513	12	Composition comprising a tramadol material and an anticonvulsant drug
91	US 6552031 B1		USPAT	20030422	23	Synergistic analgesic combination of oxycodone and rofecoxib
92	US 6475494 B2		USPAT	20021105	31	Opioid agonist/antagonist combinations
93	US 6387956 B1		USPAT	20020514	18	Methods of treating obsessive-compulsive spectrum disorders
94	US 6376550 B1		USPAT	20020423	8	Pharmaceutical compositions containing tramadol for migraine
95	US 6375957 B1		USPAT	20020423	36	Opioid agonist/opioid antagonist/acetaminophen combinations
96	US 6339105 B1		USPAT	20020115	10	Analgesic regimen
97	US 6326027 B1		USPAT	20011204	15	Controlled release formulation
98	US 6297286 B1		USPAT	20011002	9	Therapeutic use and formulation

	Document ID	Kind Codes	Source	Issue Date	Pages	Title
99	US 6294195 B1		USPAT	20010925	15	Orally administrable opioid formulations having extended duration of effect
100	US 6277384 B1		USPAT	20010821	32	Opioid agonist/antagonist combinations
101	US 6254887 B1		USPAT	20010703	13	Controlled release tramadol
102	US 6228863 B1		USPAT	20010508	17	Method of preventing abuse of opioid dosage forms
103	US 6143322 A		USPAT	20001107	20	Method of treating humans with opioid formulations having extended controlled release
104	US 6103261 A		USPAT	20000815	20	Opioid formulations having extended controlled release
105	US 5968551 A		USPAT	19991019	16	Orally administrable opioid formulations having extended duration of effect
106	US 5958459 A		USPAT	19990928	20	Opioid formulations having extended controlled released
107	US 5929122 A		USPAT	19990727	4	Combination preparation containing tramadol and a calcium channel antagonist
108	US 5672360 A		USPAT	19970930	32	Method of treating pain by administering 24 hour oral opioid formulations
109	US 5601842 A		USPAT	19970211	9	Sustained release drug formulation containing a tramadol salt

	U	1	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title	Current OR	Current XRef	Retrieval Classif
1			20011023	18	US 6306438 B1	Stabilized sustained release tramadol formulations	424/468	424/400; 424/469; 424/470; 424/476; 424/484; 424/485; 424/486; 424/487; 424/488	

	Inventor	S	C	P	2	3	4	5	Image Doc. Displayed	PT
1	Oshlack; Benjamin et al.	X							US 6306438	

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     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:39:27 ON 08 AUG 2007
L10        52992 S CONTROLLED (W) RELEASE
L11         3850 S PROLONGED (W)RELEASE
L12        56361 S L10 OR L11
L13           76 S (3(W)METHOXYPHENYL) (W)CYCLOHEXANOL
L14        11588 S TRAMADOL?
L15            0 S [DIMETHYL(W)AMINOMETHYL](3W)(3-METHOXYPHENYL)(W) CYCLOHEXANOL
L16        11594 S L13 OR L14
L17          270 S L12 AND L16
L18        15306 S DOSAGE (W)REGIMEN?
L19            0 S L17 AND L18
L20            0 S 125MG AND 225MG AND 325MG
L21          759 S 75 AND 175 AND 275
L22            0 S L18 AND L21
L23            0 S L17 AND L21
L24          125 S (ORAL OR MOUTH) AND L17
L25          122 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L26           27 S L14(W)L12
L27           12 S L26 AND (ORAL OR MOUTH)
L28          805 S MULTIPLE (W)DOSAGE
L29          805 S MULTIPLE (W)DOSAGE?
L30            7 S L14 AND L29
L31            0 S L12 AND L30
L32            3 DUP REM L30 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 E WRIGHT C/AU
L33         2280 S E3
                 E COLUCCI R/AU
L34          227 S E3
                 E SANCHEZ R/AU
L35         2591 S E3
L36         5098 S L33 OR L34 OR L35
L37          270 S L16 AND L12
L38            0 S L36 AND L37

=>
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                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -2.34      -2.34

=> file medline embase biosis biotechds scisearch hcaplus ntis lifesci
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    57.24      59.76

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                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -2.34      -2.34

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=> s controlled (w) release
L10       52992 CONTROLLED (W) RELEASE

=> s prolonged (w)release
L11        3850 PROLONGED (W) RELEASE

=> l10 or l11
L10 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l10 or l11
L12       56361 L10 OR L11

=> s #####trans-1[9dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol
UNMATCHED RIGHT PARENTHESIS 'ETHYLAMINO)METHYL]-1-'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=> s #####trans-1[(dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol
MISSING OPERATOR '##TRANS-1[(DIMETHYLAM'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s trans-1[(dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol
MISSING OPERATOR 'TRANS-1[(DIMETHYLAM'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s ####trans-2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol
MISSING OPERATOR '#TRANS-2-[(DIMETHYLAM'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s ####-trans-2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol
MISSING OPERATOR '-TRANS-2-[(DIMETHYLAM'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s -trans-2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol
MISSING OPERATOR '-TRANS-2-[(DIMETHYLAM'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s -2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol
MISSING OPERATOR '-2-[(DIMETHYLAM'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s [(dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol
MISSING OPERATOR '[(DIMETHYLAM'
```

```
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s [(dimethyl-amino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol
MISSING OPERATOR '[(DIMETHYL-A'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s [dimethyl-aminomethyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol
MISSING OPERATOR 'METHYL]-1-(3-METHOXYP'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s (3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanol
MISSING OPERATOR XYPHENYL) CYCLOHEXANO
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s (3(w)methoxyphenyl) (w)cyclohexanol
L13          76 (3(W) METHOXYPHENYL) (W) CYCLOHEXANOL

=> s tramadol?
L14       11588 TRAMADOL?

=> s [(dimethyl(w)amino)methyl](3w)(3-methoxyphenyl)(w) cyclohexanol
MISSING OPERATOR '[(DIMETHYL'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s [dimethyl(w)aminomethyl](3w)(3-methoxyphenyl)(w) cyclohexanol
L15           0 [DIMETHYL(W) AMINOMETHYL](3W)(3-METHOXYPHENYL)(W) CYCLOHEXANOL

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:08:03 ON 08 AUG 2007)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:15:26 ON 08 AUG 2007
L1           10 S ECTEINASCIDIN (W)COMPOUND?
L2            3 S (BACTER? OR CANDIDA?) AND L1
L3            8 DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4            2 S L3 AND RECOMBINANT
                E ESTEBAN B P/AU
                E PEREZ T A/AU
L5          629 S E2-E3
                E IGLESIAS A V/AU
                E IGLESIAS ANNA/AU
L6            2 S E3
                E MORENO R M/AU
L7           49 S E3
L8          680 S L5 OR L6 OR L7
L9            0 S L3 AND L8

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:39:27 ON 08 AUG 2007
L10       52992 S CONTROLLED (W) RELEASE
L11        3850 S PROLONGED (W)RELEASE
L12       56361 S L10 OR L11
L13          76 S (3(W)METHOXYPHENYL) (W)CYCLOHEXANOL
L14       11588 S TRAMADOL?
L15           0 S [DIMETHYL(W)AMINOMETHYL](3W)(3-METHOXYPHENYL)(W) CYCLOHEXANOL

=> s l13 or l14
L16       11594 L13 OR L14
```

```
=> s l12 and l16
L17         270 L12 AND L16

=> s dosage (w)regimen?
L18       15306 DOSAGE (W) REGIMEN?

=> s l17 and l18
L19           0 L17 AND L18

=> s 125mg and 225mg and 325mg
L20           0 125MG AND 225MG AND 325MG

=> s 75 and 175 and 275
L21         759 75 AND 175 AND 275

=> s l18 and l21
L22           0 L18 AND L21

=> s l17 and l21
L23           0 L17 AND L21

=> s (oral or mouth) and l17
L24         125 (ORAL OR MOUTH) AND L17

=> dup rem l24
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L24
L25          122 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-122 ibib ab

L25  ANSWER 1 OF 122  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2007:670242  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          147:87694
TITLE:                    Method using a NMDA receptor antagonist and a
                          μ-opiate receptor agonist, partial agonist, or
                          agonist/antagonist for the treatment of premature
                          ejaculation in humans
INVENTOR(S):              Singh, Chandra
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Azaya Therapeutics, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 62pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     WO 2007070779         A2    20070621    WO 2006-US61873         20061211
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             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN,
             KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK,
             MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,
             RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
             TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
             IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
             CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
             GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      US 2005-749813P     P  20051213
AB   The invention belongs to the fields of pharmacol., medicine and medicinal
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chemical, and provides methods and compns. for treating sexual dysfunction; more particularly, the invention relates to treatment of premature ejaculation in humans. The methodol. of the invention uses a NMDA receptor antagonist and a μ-opiate receptor agonist, partial agonist, or or agonist/antagonist. The method may also include other agents, e.g. phosphophodiesterase V inhibitors.

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:385013 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:387123
TITLE: Microparticles with modified release of at least one active principle and oral galenic form comprising same
INVENTOR(S): Dargelas, Frederic; Guimberteau, Florence; Castan, Catherine; Meyrueix, Remi; Soula, Gerard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Flamel Technologies, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007036671	A2	20070405	WO 2006-FR50944	20060927
WO 2007036671	A3	20070524		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA				
FR 2891459	A1	20070406	FR 2005-52985	20050930

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2005-52985 A 20050930

AB The invention concerns microparticle systems with modified release of oral active principle(s). The invention aims at providing a novel multimicroparticle galenic system operating in accordance with a dual time-dependent and pH-dependent release mechanism, which enables the following three parameters to be adjusted independently of one another: (a) the latent period preceding the release of the active principle in the stomach; (b) the pH triggering the release of the active principle in the intestine; (c) the release speed of the active principle. This is achieved through the use of coated microparticles made from particles of active principle each coated with two coating films A and B. Film A comprises: film-forming (co)polymer (A1) insol. in fluids of the gastrointestinal tract, Et cellulose (co)polymer (A2) soluble in fluids of the gastrointestinal tract, plasticizing polyvinylpyrrolidone (A3), and castor oil and optionally a surfactant and/or magnesium stearate lubricant (A4). Film B comprises a hydrophilic polymer (B1) bearing ionized groups with neutral pH (Eudragit L100-55) and a hydrophobic compound (B2) (Lubritab). Metformin hydrochloride and povidone were dissolved in water and spray-dried over neural microspheres. The microspheres were then coated to obtain prolonged-release metformin microparticles.

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:674265 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:102162
TITLE: Pharmacological formulations comprising ion exchange resin particles treated to suppress swelling for use in controlled release drug delivery
INVENTOR(S): Hall, Harlan; Madsen, J. Scott
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Coating Place, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 225,834.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2007140983	A1	20070621	US 2007-674921	20070214
US 2007059270	A1	20070315	US 2005-225834	20050913

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-225834 A2 20050913

AB The present invention provides a method and composition for loading one or more drugs in a solution onto one or more ion exchange resin particles to form a drug-loaded resin particle. In order to control swelling, the drug-loaded resin particle is separated from the solution and dried before recombining the drug-loaded resin particle with the solution to load more drugs onto the drug-loaded resin particle from the solution Thus, solid drug carriers were prepared by slurring together 750 mL water, 250 mL 70% sorbitol, 300 g drug and 300 g resin, and allowing sufficient time for the drug to load onto the resin. When the loading operation was completed the components of the slurry are separated (e.g., filtered or centrifuged) into liquid and solid fractions. Because the sugar alc. is highly water soluble, most of the sugar alc. remained in the aqueous phase, leaving about 4% sorbitol in the solids. The solid carriers were not washed but are dried to yield material suitable for coating.

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:510114 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:468635
TITLE: Once-daily administration of central nervous system drugs
INVENTOR(S): Mulligan, Seamus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ire.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2007104788	A1	20070510	US 2006-594876	20061109

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-735178P P 20051110

AB Delayed onset chronotherapeutic formulations of central nervous system (CNS) drugs are disclosed. The formulations comprise at least one CNS drug or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof that exhibits an in vivo elimination half-life of less than about 8 h, wherein the formulation exhibits at least one in vivo parameter, at steady state following administration to a subject, chosen from: an initial lag in absorption from about 2 h to about 6 h; a peak-to-trough ratio greater than or equal to about 4:1; a percent fluctuation of greater than or equal to about 100%; and a min. time cover of greater than or equal to 50% of Cmax of at least 8 h.

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:15036 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:107685
TITLE: Sustained-release tramadol formulations with 24-hour efficacy
INVENTOR(S): Lenaerts, Vincent; Ouadji-Njiki, Laure Patricia; Bacon, Johnatan; Ouzerourou, Rachid; Gervais, Sonia; Rahmouni, Miloud; Smith, Damon
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2007003618	A1	20070104	US 2005-112008	20050422
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-112008	20050422

AB A sustained-release tramadol formulation oral administration is provided which, upon initial administration of one dose, provides an analgesic effect within 2 h, which analgesic effect continues for at least 24 h after administration.

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007295733 EMBASE
TITLE: [Nociceptive cancer pain in adult patients: statement about guidelines related to the use of antinociceptive medicine]. DOULEURS CANCEREUSES PAR EXCES DE NOCICEPTION CHEZ L'ADULTE : MISE AU POINT SUR LES RECOMMANDATIONS CONCERNANT LES TRAITEMENTS ANTALGIQUES MEDICAMENTEUX.
AUTHOR: Binhas M.; Krakowski I.; Marty J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M. Binhas, Service d'anesthesie reanimation chirurgicale, hopital Henri-Mondor, universite Paris-XII, 51 av.Marechal-De-Lattre-de-Tassigny, 94010 Creteil, France. michele.binhas@hmn.aphp.fr
SOURCE: Annales Francaises d'Anesthesie et de Reanimation, (2007) Vol. 26, No. 6, pp. 502-515. .
Refs: 54
ISSN: 0750-7658 CODEN: AFAREO
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0750-7658(07)00135-9
COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LANGUAGE: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: French; English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Jul 2007
Last Updated on STN: 3 Jul 2007

AB Objective: The World Health Organization (WHO) published guidelines to improve cancer pain control which allow to relieve noceptive cancer pain in 80% of adult patients. Nevertheless WHO recommendations do not include: various ways to start morphine treatment, how to manage opioids adverse effects, severe cancer pain management, postoperative pain and procedure-relatived pain. The goal of this review is to discuss these issues. Data sources: The data were retrieved from PubMed years 2001 to 2006 (keywords used alone or in combination were: opioids, cancer, pain, pain killers, rotation, intraspinal, ketamine, side effects), the "Standard, Options and Recommendations on cancer nociceptive pain treatments for adult patients" published by the French Union of

Comprehensive Cancer Centers (FNCLCC; Federation nationale des centres de lutte contre le cancer) and the European Association for Palliative Care (EAPC) recommendations on morphine and alternative opioids in cancer pain. Data also include an analysis of studies before 2001 which give information about the pharmacokinetic data of transdermal and transmucosal fentanyl. Study selection: Studies written in English or French related to the medical treatments (commercialized in France) for nociceptive cancer pain for adult patients were analyzed. Analyzed articles were clinical or experimental studies or metaanalyses. Studies on neuropathic cancer pain, editorials and letters to the editor were discarded. Results: Nociceptive cancer pain is characterized by its frequent instability. More than 50% of patients have paroxystic painful accesses (PPA), either spontaneous or induced by care or mobilizations. Morphine is the main treatment but the prescription of controlled-release morphine must be associated with the prescription of immediate-release morphine to treat the PPA or to transmucosal fentanyl which has a faster onset of action than immediate-release morphine. Morphine treatment can be introduced either by immediate-release morphine or by controlled-release morphine. The introduction of immediate-release morphine is recommended for old or fragile patients, patients with denutrition, hepatic or renal failure. For patients suffering unbearable side effects under morphine or morphine resistant pain, opioid rotation or intravenous morphine or fentanyl are recommended. Spinal opioids administration (by epidural or intrathecal routes) is most often indicated in patients with very severe and resistant pain in terminal disease. In the postoperative period, previous pain treatment must be maintained or increased. Pain bounded to care procedures must be prevented with various and associated treatments: for example, mixed topics lidocaine-prilocaine for venous or arterial punctures; infiltration of local anaesthetics and inhalation of an oxygen - nitrous oxide mixture for medullary biopsies. Conclusion: Oral immediate or controlled release morphine is the most common and effective pain treatment for most patients with nociceptive cancer pain but rotation with other opioids or alternative routes of administration must be discussed quickly if pain persits or if adverse effects occur.

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 122 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007135419 EMBASE

TITLE: A randomized, double-blind, 8-week crossover study of once-daily controlled-release tramadol versus immediate-release tramadol taken as needed for chronic noncancer pain.

AUTHOR: Beaulieu A.D.; Peloso P.; Bensen W.; Clark A.J.; Watson C.P.N.; Gardner-Nix J.; Thomson G.; Piraino P.S.; Eisenhoffer J.; Harsanyi Z.; Darke A.C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J. Eisenhoffer, Purdue Pharma, Pickering, Ont., Canada. john.eisenhoffer@purdue.ca

SOURCE: Clinical Therapeutics, (2007) Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 49-60. . Refs: 70
ISSN: 0149-2918 CODEN: CLTHDG

PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0149-2918(07)00015-X

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 May 2007
Last Updated on STN: 8 May 2007

AB Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of

controlled-release (CR) tramadol and immediate-release (IR) tramadol in patients with moderate or greater intensity chronic noncancer pain. Methods: A total of 122 patients underwent washout from all opioids 2 to 7 days before randomization to 1 of 2 groups: active CR tramadol 200 mg every morning plus placebo IR tramadol 50 mg every 4 to 6 hours PRN rescue, or placebo CR tramadol 200 mg every morning plus active IR tramadol 50 mg every 4 to 6 hours PRN rescue. After 2 weeks, the doses were increased to CR tramadol 400 mg or placebo and IR tramadol 100 mg every 4 to 6 hours PRN or placebo, as rescue. After 4 weeks in the first phase, patients crossed over to the alternative treatment for another 4 weeks. Pain intensity (100-mm visual analog scale [VAS] and 5-point ordinal scales) was assessed twice daily in diaries. Pain intensity, Pain and Disability Index (PDI; 0-10 ordinal scale), Pain and Sleep Questionnaire (100-mm VAS), and analgesic effectiveness (7-point ordinal scale) were assessed at biweekly clinic visits. Results: Sixty-five patients (35 men, 30 women) completed the study. Mean (SD) age was 56.5 (12.7) years; mean (SD) weight was 82.0 (18.5) kg. Daily diary pain intensity (mean [SD]) was significantly lower in the CR tramadol group than in the IR tramadol group in the last 2 weeks of each phase (completers: VAS, 29.9 [20.5] vs 36.2 [20.4] mm, $P < 0.001$; ordinal scale, 1.41 [0.7] vs 1.64 [0.6], $P < 0.001$; intent-to-treat [ITT] population: VAS, 32.5 [22.9] vs 38.6 [21.2] mm, $P < 0.003$; ordinal scale, 1.50 [0.8] vs 1.72 [0.7], $P < 0.002$). The overall pain intensity scores from the daily diary were also significantly better with CR tramadol for both the completers and ITT. Similar results were obtained on the biweekly VAS pain intensity questionnaire. No differences were found between treatments in total PDI or overall Pain and Sleep scores in either population. For the completers, both patients and investigators rated effectiveness higher for CR tramadol than for IR tramadol ($P < 0.004$ and $P < 0.008$ for patients and investigators, respectively). Conclusion: This study reports significant improvement in pain intensity with CR tramadol as compared with IR tramadol.

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 122 EMBASE DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007010188 EMBASE
TITLE: Implantable biodegradable sponges: Effect of interpolymer complex formation of chitosan with gelatin on the release behavior of tramadol hydrochloride.
AUTHOR: Foda N.H.; El-Laithy H.M.; Tadros M.I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: H.M. El-Laithy, Department of Pharmaceutics and Industrial Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt. hmellaithy@soficom.com.eg
SOURCE: Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy, (2007) Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 7-17. .
Refs: 30
ISSN: 0363-9045 E-ISSN: 1520-5762 CODEN: DDIPD8
PUBLISHER IDENT.: G511646892X42240
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Jan 2007
Last Updated on STN: 30 Jan 2007

AB The effect of interpolymer complex formation between positively charged chitosan and negatively charged gelatin (Type B) on the release behavior of tramadol hydrochloride from biodegradable chitosan-gelatin sponges was studied. Mixed sponges were prepared by freeze-drying the

cross-linked homogenous stable foams produced from chitosan and gelatin solutions where gelatin acts as a foam builder. Generation of stable foams was optimized where concentration, pH of gelatin solution, temperature, speed and duration of whipping process, and, chitosan-gelatin ratio drastically affect the properties and the stability of the produced foams. The prepared sponges were evaluated for their morphology, drug content, and microstructure using scanning electron microscopy, mechanical properties, uptake capacity, drug release profile, and their pharmacodynamic activity in terms of the analgesic effect after implantation in Wistar rats.It was revealed that whipping 7% (w/w) gelatin solution, of pH 5.5, for 15 min at 25°C with a stirring speed of 1000 rpm was the optimum conditions for stable gelatin foam generation. Moreover, homogenous, uniform chitosan-gelatin foam with small air bubbles were produced by mixing 2.5% w/w chitosan solution with 7% w/w gelatinsolution in 1:5 ratio. Indeed, polyionic complexation between chitosan and gelatin overcame the drawbacks of chitosan sponge mechanical properties where, pliable, soft, and compressible sponge with high fluid uptake capacity was produced at 25°Cand 65% relative humidity without any added plasticizer. Drugreleasestudies showed a successful retardation of the incorporated drug where the t(50%) values of the dissolution profiles were 0.55, 3.03, and 4.73 hr for cross-linked gelatin, un-cross-linked chitosan-gelatin, and cross-linked chitosan-gelatin sponges, respectively. All the release experiments followed Higuchi's diffusion mechanism over 12 hr. The achieved drug prolongation was a result of a combined effect of both cross-linking and polyelectrolyte complexation between chitosan and gelatin. The analgesic activity of the implanted tramadol hydrochloride mixed chitosan-gelatin sponge showed reasonable analgesic effect that was maintained for more than 8 hr. Therefore, the use of chitosan and gelatin together appears to allow the formulator to manipulate both the drug release profiles and the mechanical properties of the sponge that could be effectively implanted. Copyright .COPYRGT. Informa Healthcare.

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 122 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:669214 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600682505
TITLE: Controlled release tramadol tramadol formulation.
AUTHOR(S): Anonymous; Miller, Ronald Brown [Inventor]; Malkowska, Sandra Therese Antoinette [Inventor]; Wimmer, Walter [Inventor]; Hahn, Udo [Inventor]; Leslie, Stewart Thomas [Inventor]; Smith, Kevin John [Inventor]; Winkler, Horst [Inventor]; Prater, Derek Allan [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Basel, Switzerland
ASSIGNEE: Euro Celtique SA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 07074430 20060711
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (JUL 11 2006)
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Dec 2006
Last Updated on STN: 6 Dec 2006

AB A controlled release preparation for oral administration contains tramadol, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as active ingredient.

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1120522 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:443919
TITLE: Combination of tramadol and gabapentin for pain relief
INVENTOR(S): Hwang, Stephen S.; Chaplan, Sandra; Yan, Dong;

Abraham, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alza Corporation, USA; Wong, Patrick S. L.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 84pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006113568	A2	20061026	WO 2006-US14314	20060413
WO 2006113568	A3	20070405		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

US 2006257484	A1	20061116	US 2006-404293	20060413

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-673036P P 20050419

AB Disclosed are substances, compns., dosage forms and methods that comprise tramadol and substances that comprise gabapentin. For example, oral osmotic dosage form contained gabapentin lauryl sulfate complex and tramadol hydrochloride for improved plasma concentration and therapeutic effect against neuropathic pain.

L25 ANSWER 11 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:707222 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:152718
TITLE: Topical bioadhesive formulations comprising lipids and phospholipids forming liquid crystalline phase
INVENTOR(S): Joabsson, Fredrik; Linden, Margareta; Thuresson, Krister; Tiberg, Fredrik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Camurus AB, Swed.; Goddard, Christopher
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006075123	A1	20060720	WO 2005-GB4746	20051209

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

WO 2005117830	A1	20051215	WO 2005-GB2217	20050606

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

GB 2005-807	A	20050114
GB 2005-7811	A	20050418
WO 2005-GB2217	A	20050606
GB 2004-12530	A	20040604

AB The present invention relates to topical bioadhesive formulations comprising low viscosity, non-liquid crystalline, mixts. of: (a) at least one neutral diacyl lipid and/or at least one tocopherol; (b) at least one phospholipid; (c) at least one biocompatible, oxygen-containing, low viscosity organic solvent; wherein at least one bioactive agent is dissolved or dispersed in the low viscosity mixture and wherein the pre-formulation forms, or is capable of forming, at least one liquid crystalline phase structure upon contact with an aqueous fluid. The invention addnl. relates to a method of delivery of an active agent comprising administration of a preformulation of the invention, a method of treatment comprising administration of a preformulation of the invention and the use of a preformulation of the invention in a method for the manufacture of a medicament. Thus, injectable formulations containing different proportions of phosphatidylcholine (Epikuron 200) and glycerol dioleate (GDO) with EtOH as solvent were prepared to illustrate that various liquid crystalline phases can be accessed after equilibrating the depot precursor formulation with excess water. A water-soluble colorant, Methylene Blue (MB) was dispersed in formulation containing 45% Epikuron 200, 45% GDO and 10% EtOH to a concentration of 11 mg/g formulation. When 0.5 g of the formulation was injected in 100 mL water, a stiff reversed hexagonal phase was formed. The release profile of MB from the hexagonal phase indicated that the substance could be released for several weeks, only about 50% of MB was released after 10 days.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 12 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:634594 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:76713
TITLE: Composition including N-acetylcysteine for the treatment of pain and/or inflammation
INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Robert S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006069293	A2	20060629	WO 2005-US46730	20051222
WO 2006069293	A3	20060908		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,

CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-638323P P 20041222

AB The invention discloses a method for the treatment of pain and/or inflammation in a subject by the administration of N-acetylcysteine (NAC) or derivative thereof and a pain and/or anti-inflammatory medication. The pain or anti-inflammatory medication is metabolized by the action of the cytochrome P 450 system. The pain medication includes N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist(s). NAC and the pain medicine can be administered concurrently or sequentially. The joint administration can result in the use of lower dosages than typical dosage of the pain and/or anti-inflammatory medication or in enhanced relief from the treated condition.

L25 ANSWER 13 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:631165 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:110313

TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions comprising an agent with serotonin receptor modulating activity for sleep disorders

INVENTOR(S): Rariy, Roman V.; Heffernan, Michael

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Collegium Pharmaceutical, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006069030	A1	20060629	WO 2005-US46049	20051220

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

AU 2005319367	A1	20060629	AU 2005-319367	20051220

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-637655P P 20041220
WO 2005-US46049 W 20051220

AB Pharmaceutical compns. are provided for the pharmacol. treatment of breathing disorders and, more specifically, to compns. containing agents having serotonin receptor modulating activity for the alleviation of sleep apnea (central and obstructive) and other sleep-related breathing disorders wherein the active ingredients are released such as to extend effective blood plasma concns. across the period of sleep. For example, ondansetron immediate release tablets were prepared containing ondansetron HCl dihydrate 9.98 mg, lactose 29.14 mg, Prosolv 50 29.14 mg, Ac-Di-Sol 3.75

mg, SDS 1.5 mg, Aerosil 0.75 mg, and Mg stearate 0.75 mg. Ondansetron immediate release tablets were then coated with Eudragit L100/S100 blend to obtain delayed release tablets.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 14 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:236622 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:299452
TITLE: Opioid dosage forms having dose proportional steady state Cave and AUC and less than dose proportional single dose Cmax
INVENTOR(S): Wright, Curtis; Colucci, Robert; El-Tahtawy, Ahmed
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006028830	A2	20060316	WO 2005-US30892	20050830
WO 2006028830	A3	20060526		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
AU 2005282784	A1	20060316	AU 2005-282784	20050830
CA 2578540	A1	20060316	CA 2005-2578540	20050830
EP 1786404	A2	20070523	EP 2005-793064	20050830
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
CN 101010072	A	20070801	CN 2005-80028992	20050830
NO 2007001352	A	20070530	NO 2007-1352	20070313
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-606354P P	20040901
			WO 2005-US30892 W	20050830

AB The present invention relates to a plurality of dosage forms comprising a first dosage form and second dosage form each comprising a therapeutic agent, such as an opioid; wherein the dosage strength of the second dosage form is greater than that of the first dosage form; and wherein the steady state Cave and the steady state AUC of the first and second dosage forms are dose proportional and the single dose Cmax of the second dosage form is less than the min. level for dose proportionality with respect to the first dosage form. The present invention also relates to methods of administering such dosage forms to a patient, as well as to kits comprising such dosage forms and instructions for administration of the dosage forms to a patient. The inventors believe that the dosage forms and methods of the present invention will lead to improved safety and patient acceptance.

L25 ANSWER 15 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:952769 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:342445

TITLE: Dual controlled release osmotic device comprising two different active agents
INVENTOR(S): Vergez, Juan A.; Ricci, Marcelo A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Argent.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 321,736.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006204578	A1	20060914	US 2006-355315	20060215
US 2003185882	A1	20031002	US 2001-992488	20011106
US 2006177510	A1	20060810	US 2005-321736	20051229
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-992488	B3 20011106
			US 2005-321736	A2 20051229

AB A dosage form that provides a controlled release of at least two different active agents is provided. Particular embodiments include a dosage form that provides therapeutically effective levels of a first active agent and a second active agent in a mammal for an extended period of time following oral administration. An osmotic device containing a bi-layered core is provided. The osmotic device provides a dual controlled release of both drugs from the core. The layers of the core are in stacked, substantially concentric or substantially eccentric arrangement. For example, bilayred controlled release tablet was prepared containing first layer comprised of oxybutynin hydrochloride 5.15 mg, Myvacet 5-07 10.80 mg, Povidone K25 5.40 mg, microcryst. cellulose spheres 68.68 mg, cellulose acetophtalate 4.10 mg, colloidal silicon dioxide 0.60 mg, and magnesium stearate 10.80 mg; second layer comprised of tolterodine L-tartrate 2.92 mg, Myvaplex 600P NF 82.07 mg, red iron oxide 0.15 mg, microcryst. cellulose spheres 67.76 mg, cellulose acetophtalate 4.10 mg, colloidal silicon dioxide 1.80 mg, croscarmellose sodium 1.80 mg, and magnesium stearate 0.75 mg.

L25 ANSWER 16 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:489344 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:495343
TITLE: Methods and compositions for deterring abuse of orally administered opioids
INVENTOR(S): Emigh, James F.; Leech, Ronald L.; Reddick, Andrew D.; Spivey, Ron J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acura Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 41 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 136,636.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006110327	A1	20060525	US 2005-287012	20051123
US 2006177380	A1	20060810	US 2005-136636	20050524
AU 2005309406	A1	20060601	AU 2005-309406	20051123
WO 2006058249	A2	20060601	WO 2005-US42808	20051123
WO 2006058249	A9	20060720		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR,

KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,
SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC,
VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2004-630991P	P	20041124
US 2004-639831P	P	20041228
US 2005-643637P	P	20050113
US 2005-663973P	P	20050322
US 2005-136636	A2	20050524
US 2005-693898P	P	20050624
WO 2005-US42808	W	20051123

AB This invention relates to an abuse deterrent formulation of an oral dosage form of a therapeutically effective amount of any active drug substance that can be subject to abuse combined with (a) a gel forming polymer, (b) a nasal mucosal irritating surfactant and (c) a flushing agent. Such a dosage form is intended to deter abuse of the active drug substance via injection, nasal inhalation or consumption of quantities of the dosage unit exceeding the usual therapeutically ED. For example, a direct compression formulation of oxycodone hydrochloride immediate-release tablet was prepared containing oxycodone hydrochloride 5, Polyox 25, Avicel PH 102 300, zinc sulfate 50, sodium lauryl sulfate 7, Crospovidone 100, Cab-O-Sil 2, and magnesium stearate 1 mg per tablet, resp. An in vitro dissoln. criterion of not less than (NLT) 70% of the drug in 45 min was met. The drug extracted by the abuse-test method was about 9%.

L25 ANSWER 17 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2006:8350 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	144:94365
TITLE:	Abuse-proof oral dosage forms containing opioids
INVENTOR(S):	Bartholomaus, Johannes; Kugelmann, Heinrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Germany
SOURCE:	U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp. CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006002860	A1	20060105	US 2004-890763	20040714
DE 102004032049	A1	20060119	DE 2004-102004032049	20040701
AU 2005259476	A1	20060112	AU 2005-259476	20050629
CA 2572491	A1	20060112	CA 2005-2572491	20050629
WO 2006002884	A1	20060112	WO 2005-EP6984	20050629
WO 2006002884	B1	20060302		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE,
GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG,
NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL,
SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA,
ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG,

KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
EP 1765303 A1 20070328 EP 2005-769988 20050629
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, LV
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2004-102004032049A 20040701
US 2004-890763 A 20040714
WO 2005-EP6984 W 20050629

AB The present invention relates to an abuse-proofed, oral dosage form with controlled opioid-release for once daily administration, characterized in that it comprises 1 opioid with potential for abuse, 1 synthetic or natural polymer (A), delayed-release matrix auxiliary substances, auxiliary substances, a wax (B) and optionally a delayed-release coating, with component (A) or (B) in each case exhibiting a breaking strength of at least 500 N, preferably 1000 N. Thus, tablets contained oxycodone-HCl 80.0, Polyox-WSR303 470.0, and HPMC 50.0 mg/tablet.

L25 ANSWER 18 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1303899 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:50343
TITLE: Specific time-delayed burst profile delivery system comprising polymeric inner and outer coatings
INVENTOR(S): Penhasi, Adel; Gomberg, Mila; Gomberg, Maxim
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dexcel Pharma Technologies Ltd., Israel
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 47pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1731142	A1	20061213	EP 2006-252972	20060608
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
US 2006280795	A1	20061214	US 2005-147388	20050608

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-147388 A 20050608

AB The invention provides a delivery device for the delayed release of an active agent in the gastrointestinal tract consisting of (i) a core, comprising an active agent; (ii) a first outer coating, comprising a relatively hydrophobic substantially water insol. polymer having substantially water insol. hydrophilic particles embedded therein; and (iii) a first inner coating layer, comprising an agent that can cause the dissoln. of at least one of the water insol. components of the outer coating, and optionally a water soluble polymer, such that the insol. particles in the outer coating, upon absorption of liquid, form channels leading to the inner coating layer, thus enabling the dissoln. thereof, whereby the agents contained therein are released to cause the dissoln. and/or degradation (destruction) of the outer coating, and the release of the pharmaceutically acceptable active agent from the core of the device. Thus, diclofenac sodium-containing cores were prepared by mixing granulation containing 92.3% diclofenac sodium, 5.8% crospovidone and 1.8% Et cellulose with granulation containing 69% lactose, 30% starch, and 1% PVP K90F, adding 15% microcryst. cellulose, 5% PVP and 1% magnesium stearate and compressing the mixture into tablet cores. Tablet cores were then spray coated with an inner film coating containing hydroxypropyl cellulose, citric acid, and talc (1:3:1), followed by an outer film coating containing Eudragit E and calcium pectinate (3:7).

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 19 OF 122 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation

on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:497959 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 041NK
TITLE: Opioids for chronic noncancer pain: a meta-analysis of effectiveness and side effects
AUTHOR: Furlan A D; Sandoval J A; Mailis-Gagnon A (Reprint); Tunks E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Toronto Western Hosp, Comprehens Pain Program, 399 Bathurst St, Rm 4F811, Toronto, ON M5T 2S8, Canada (Reprint); Toronto Western Hosp, Comprehens Pain Program, Toronto, ON M5T 2S8, Canada; Univ Toronto, Ctr Study Pain, Toronto, ON, Canada; Univ Toronto, Inst Work & Hlth, Toronto, ON, Canada; Toronto Western Hosp, Krembil Neurosci Ctr, Toronto, ON M5T 2S8, Canada; McMaster Univ, Chedoke Rehabil Ctr, Hamilton Hlth Sci Hosp, Hamilton, ON, Canada
angela.mailis@uhn.on.ca
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Canada
SOURCE: CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, (23 MAY 2006) Vol. 174, No. 11, pp. 1589-1594.
ISSN: 0820-3946.
PUBLISHER: CMA MEDIA INC, 1867 ALTA VISTA DR, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1G 3Y6, CANADA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 49
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jun 2006
Last Updated on STN: 22 Jun 2006
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Background: Chronic noncancer pain (CNCP) is a major health problem, for which opioids provide one treatment option. However, evidence is needed about side effects, efficacy, and risk of misuse or addiction.

Methods: This meta-analysis was carried out with these objectives: to compare the efficacy of opioids for CNCP with other drugs and placebo; to identify types of CNCP that respond better to opioids; and to determine the most common side effects of opioids. We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, CENTRAL (up to May 2005) and reference lists for randomized controlled trials of any opioid administered by oral or transdermal routes or rectal suppositories for CNCP (defined as pain for longer than 6 mo). Extracted outcomes included pain, function or side effects. Methodological quality was assessed with the Jadad instrument; analyses were conducted with Revman 4.2.7.

Results: Included were 41 randomized trials involving 6019 patients: 80% of the patients had nociceptive pain (osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis or back pain); 12%, neuropathic pain (postherpetic neuralgia, diabetic neuropathy or phantom limb pain); 7%, fibromyalgia; and 1%, mixed pain. The methodological quality of 87% of the studies was high. The opioids studied were classified as weak (tramadol, propoxyphene, codeine) or strong (morphine, oxycodone). Average duration of treatment was 5 (range 1-16) weeks. Dropout rates averaged 33% in the opioid groups and 38% in the placebo groups. Opioids were more effective than placebo for both pain and functional outcomes in patients with nociceptive or neuropathic pain or fibromyalgia. Strong, but not weak, opioids were significantly superior to naproxen and nortriptyline, and only for pain relief. Among the side effects of opioids, only constipation and nausea were clinically and statistically significant.

Interpretation: Weak and strong opioids outperformed placebo for pain and function in all types of CNCP. Other drugs produced better functional outcomes than opioids, whereas for pain relief they were outperformed only by strong opioids. Despite the relative shortness of the trials, more than one-third of the participants abandoned treatment.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006502241 EMBASE
TITLE: Opioids for managing chronic non-malignant pain: Safe and effective prescribing.
AUTHOR: Kahan M.; Srivastava A.; Wilson L.; Mailis-Gagnon A.; Midmer D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M. Kahan, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell St, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2S1, Canada. meldon_kahan@camh.net
SOURCE: Canadian Family Physician, (2006) Vol. 52, No. 9 SEPT., pp. 1091-1096. .
Refs: 79
ISSN: 0008-350X CODEN: CFPHAJ
COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; French
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Oct 2006
Last Updated on STN: 24 Oct 2006

AB OBJECTIVE: To review the evidence on safe and effective prescribing of opioids for chronic non-malignant pain. QUALITY OF EVIDENCE: MEDLINE was searched using the terms "opioid effectiveness" and "adverse effects." There is strong evidence that opioids are effective for both nociceptive and neuropathic pain, but limited evidence that they are effective for pain disorder. There is little information on their effectiveness at high doses or on the adverse effects of high doses. MAIN MESSAGE: Opioids should be initiated after an adequate trial of acetaminophen or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for nociceptive pain and of tricyclic antidepressants or anticonvulsants for neuropathic pain. Patients should be asked to sign treatment agreements and to give informed consent to treatment. Patients should experience a graded analgesic response with each dose increase. Titrate doses of immediate-release opioids slowly upward until pain reduction is achieved, and then switch patients to controlled-release opioids. Most patients with chronic non-malignant pain can be managed with <300 mg/d of morphine (or equivalent). CONCLUSION: Opioids are safe and effective for managing chronic pain.

L25 ANSWER 21 OF 122 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006532899 EMBASE
TITLE: Analgesics for pain after traumatic or orthopaedic surgery: What is the evidence-a systematic review.
AUTHOR: Montane E.; Vallano A.; Aguilera C.; Vidal X.; Laporte J.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: E. Montane, Fundacio Institut Catala de Farmacologia, Servei de Farmacologia Clinica, Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Pg Vall d'Hebron, n 119-129, Barcelona 08035, Spain. eme@icf.uab.es
SOURCE: European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, (2006) Vol. 62, No. 11, pp. 971-988. .
Refs: 61
ISSN: 0031-6970 CODEN: EJCPAS
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
033 Orthopedic Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Nov 2006
Last Updated on STN: 24 Nov 2006

AB Objective: To assess analgesic drugs in the treatment of postoperative pain after traumatic and orthopaedic surgery (TOS). Design: A systematic review of randomised clinical trials (RCTs). Data sources: Electronic PubMed, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library, and hand searches. Study selection: RCTs of analgesics administered by oral, intramuscular, intravenous, subcutaneous or rectal route, were compared to other analgesics or placebo, in patients under TOS. Study design, characteristics of the study population, analgesic drugs tested, pain intensity and pain relief scores, and adverse effects were assessed. Results: Ninety-two RCTs (9,596 patients) met our inclusion criteria. Forty-two (46%) were placebo-controlled, and 50 (54%) were direct comparisons between non-opioid, opioid, and/or combinations of both. Patients' mean age (SD) was 49 years (18). In most trials, gastrointestinal ulcer, liver and renal diseases were exclusion criteria. Only 30 trials (33%) were double-blind and reported standardised outcomes of pain intensity and pain relief; 19 of these were single-dose, and follow up of analgesic effects lasted no more than 12 h in 23 (77%). Globally, only nine trials (10%) were double blind, described dropouts or withdrawals, performed analysis by intention to treat, and reported the effects magnitude. Conclusion: Evidence from RCTs on the treatment of postoperative pain after TOS is inadequate for clinical decision making. Assessment of analgesics in pain after TOS should be based on agreed clinically relevant outcomes, in representative patients, and for longer observation periods. In addition, it should include direct comparisons between candidate drugs or their combinations and between various drug administration schedules. .COPYRGT. 2006 Springer-Verlag.

L25 ANSWER 22 OF 122 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:16139 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700020314
TITLE: Ganglionic local opioid application (GLOA) for treatment of chronic headache and facial pain.
AUTHOR(S): Harris, Clinton L.; Hamid, Basem [Reprint Author]; Rosenquist, Richard W.; Schultz-Stubner, Sebastian H. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Texas, MD Anderson Canc Ctr, Dept Anesthesiol and Pain Med, Unit 409, 1400 Holcombe Blvd, Houston, TX 77030 USA bhamid@mdanderson.org
SOURCE: Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine, (SEP-OCT 2006) Vol. 31, No. 5, pp. 460-462.
ISSN: 1098-7339.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Dec 2006
Last Updated on STN: 20 Dec 2006

AB Objective: This report describes the effects of ganglionic local opioid application (GLOA) in patients with chronic headache and persistent idiopathic facial pain.Case Report: We present 2 patients with chronic headaches and I patient with persistent idiopathic facial pain who were refractory to medical treatment. These patients responded well to a series of ganglionic local opioid applications (GLOAs) by administration of buprenorphine. The beneficial effect of GLOA was manifested by a decrease in pain intensity, reduction of pain medications, and improvement in quality of life.Conclusions: These results support the theory of sympathetically mediated pain in the head and face, the presence of opioid receptors on the sympathetic ganglia, and a possible beneficial role of opioids in modulation of this process. To our knowledge, this case series is the first case series in the English literature of the use of GLOA at the stellate ganglion for head-and-face pain.

L25 ANSWER 23 OF 122 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation

on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:206500 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 010GD
TITLE: A randomized, double-blind, crossover comparison of the efficacy and safety of oral controlled release tramadol and placebo in patients with painful osteoarthritis
AUTHOR: Beaulieu A (Reprint); Callaghan D; O'Mahony W; Thorne C; Sibley J; Bartlett J; Knight R; Kraag G; Akhras R; Eisenhoffer J; Piraino P; Harsanyi Z; Darke A C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ctr Rheumatol St Louis, Ste Foy, PQ, Canada; Ctr Rheumatol St Louis, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Arthrit Program Res Grp Inc, Newmarket, ON, Canada; Royal Univ Hosp, Saskatoon, SK S7N 0W8, Canada; London Rd Diagnost & Med Ctr, Sarnia, ON, Canada; Ultra Med Inc, Pointe Claire, PQ, Canada; Ottawa Hosp, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Ctr Med Acad, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Purdue Pharma, Pickering, ON, Canada
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Canada
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RHEUMATOLOGY, (FEB 2006) Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 401-402.
ISSN: 0315-162X.
PUBLISHER: J RHEUMATOL PUBL CO, 920 YONGE ST, SUITE 115, TORONTO, ONTARIO M4W 3C7, CANADA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 0
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 18 May 2006

L25 ANSWER 24 OF 122 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:847524 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 077IA
TITLE: Comparative bioavailability between two tramadol once-daily oral formulations
AUTHOR: Hernandez-Lopez, C. (Reprint); Martinez-Farnos, L.; Karhu, D.; Perez-Campos, T.; Rovira, S.; Encina, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: ESTEVE, Dept Clin Res, Mar de Deu de Montserrat, Barcelona, Spain (Reprint); ESTEVE, Dept Clin Res, Barcelona, Spain; Lab Dr Esteve SA, Dept Dev Biol, Barcelona, Spain; Lab Dr Esteve SA, Med Area, Barcelona, Spain; Labopharm Inc, Pharmacokinet, Laval, PQ, Canada; Lab Dr Echevarne, Phase Unit 1, Barcelona, Spain; Lab Dr Esteve SA, Pharmacokinet Dept, Barcelona, Spain chemandez@esteve.es
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Spain; Canada
SOURCE: METHODS AND FINDINGS IN EXPERIMENTAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, (JUL-AUG 2006) Vol. 28, No. 6, pp. 373-378.
ISSN: 0379-0355.
PUBLISHER: PROUS SCIENCE, SA, PO BOX 540, PROVENZA 388, 08025 BARCELONA, SPAIN.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 13
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Sep 2006
Last Updated on STN: 7 Dec 2006
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The aim of this study was to compare the pharmacokinetic profile and oral bioavailability of Tramadol Contramid (R) once-daily (o.d.) 200 mg tablets (Labopharm, Canada) with that of Zytram (R) 200 mg tablets (Zambon, Spain), following single-dose administration in 26 healthy volunteers. The study had an open, randomized, crossover design with a 7-day wash-out. Data from 24 subjects were used for the pharmacokinetic (PK) analysis. Racemic tramadol and racemic

O-demethyltramadol (M1) were assayed in plasma using a liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry method. Primary PK parameters estimated were AUC(0-1), AUC(0-infinity), C-24 h, and T-maximum Results were compared using an ANOVA, and the residual variability thereby obtained was used to construct the classical 90% confidence intervals. The parametric Schuirmann's test was also performed. T-max was analyzed by a nonparametric approach. For both racemic tramadol and racemic O-demethyltramadol, the ANOVA showed a statistically significant formulation effect. Significantly higher values were obtained for Tramadol Contramid o.d. for all PK parameters, except for T-1/2. For Tramadol Contramid o.d., mean tramadol plasma levels were maintained at a plateau level above 200 ng/ml from 4 to 16 h after dose, while for the reference formulation, that level was sustained from 4 to only 6 h. Consistent results for both formulations were obtained for the metabolite. At the end of the dosing interval, plasma tramadol and O-demethyltramadol concentrations were 39% and 49% higher, respectively, for Tramadol Contramid o.d. than those for Zytram ($p < 0.0001$). Tramadol Contramid o.d. could be considered suprabioavailable to Zytram o.d.

L25 ANSWER 25 OF 122 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006269912 EMBASE
TITLE: Pain therapy in multiple myeloma - Clinical experience from an observational study.
AUTHOR: Lannert H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: H. Lannert, Department of Hematology, Oncology and Rheumatology, Medical Clinic of the University Heidelberg, INF 410, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany. Heinrich.Lannert@med.uni-heidelberg.de
SOURCE: Pain Clinic, (2006) Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 131-136. .
Refs: 19
ISSN: 0169-1112 CODEN: PACLEA
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jul 2006

AB Aim: The aim of the present study was the documentation and evaluation of analgesic therapy in patients with multiple myeloma. Method: As part of a chemotherapy optimisation study, the patients' pain therapy was documented. The severity of pain was recorded using a visual analogue scale (VAS) from 0 (neither pain nor impairment) to 10 (greatest imaginable pain, and very severe impairment). Follow-up examinations took place after 3 days, 1 month and 3 months. Results: 123 patients (60.9%) of 202 patients with multiple myeloma stage III, were treated with analgesics because of severe pain. The average duration of documentation was 11.6 months. One hundred patients received analgesics orally or transdermally, and 32 of these patients received oral controlled-release hydromorphone (Palladon retard). The remaining patients received analgesic treatment with bisphosponates i.v. and non-medication measures. Four patients (n = 19) were treated with a transdermal system and 8 patients who received a different analgesic were changed to hydromorphone during the observation period. The mean dosage of hydromorphone was 20 mg twice daily. Starting with equal pain severity (VAS = 8) it was reduced to 0.6 on the 3rd day of treatment with hydromorphone, while the VAS dropped to only 2.2 during transdermal

therapy. After 3 months, the average pain severity with hydromorphone reached 0.4 compared to 2.0 with transdermal analgesic therapy. In this observation phase, typical opioid side effects requiring treatment had occurred with 2 patients (4.8%) of the hydromorphone group and with 6 patients (40%) of the transdermal group. Conclusion: Controlled -release hydromorphone successfully relieves severe pain in patients with multiple myeloma under routine clinical conditions. In comparison with transdermal systems, controlled-release hydromorphone was significantly more efficient and tolerable. .COPYRGT. 2006 VSP.

L25 ANSWER 26 OF 122 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006262566 EMBASE
TITLE: Drug treatment of neuropathic pain.
AUTHOR: Helme R.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. R.D. Helme, Department of Medicine, Royal Melbourne Hospital, University of Melbourne
SOURCE: Australian Prescriber, (2006) Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 72-75. .
Refs: 10
ISSN: 0312-8008 E-ISSN: 0312-8008 CODEN: AUPRFZ
COUNTRY: Australia
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 13 Jul 2006

AB The distress evident in many patients with neuropathic pain demands a trial of drug treatment. Evidence for satisfactory outcomes is limited so patients must be fully informed of the likely benefits and adverse effects of any trial. Antidepressants, anticonvulsants and opioids are the main drugs used to treat neuropathic pain. Management by a multidisciplinary pain clinic should be considered for patients with chronic, severe and disabling neuropathic pain.

L25 ANSWER 27 OF 122 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006074369 EMBASE
TITLE: [Oral controlled-release oxycodone for the treatment of chronic pain. Data from 4196 patients].
THERAPIE CHRONISCHER SCHMERZEN MIT ORALEM RETARDIERTEM OXYCODON. BEHANDLUNGSDATEN VON 4196 PATIENTEN.
AUTHOR: Gaertner J.; Frank M.; Bosse B.; Sabatowski R.; Eisner F.; Giesecke T.; Radbruch L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J. Gaertner, Klinik fur Anasthesiologie und Operative Intensivmedizin, Klinikum der Universitat, 50924 Koln. jan.gaertner@medizin.uni-koeln.de
SOURCE: Schmerz, (2006) Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 61-68. .
Refs: 29
ISSN: 0932-433X CODEN: SCMZA
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: German

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2006

AB Oral controlled-release oxycodone has been available for the treatment of chronic pain in Germany since 1998. Controlled trials have shown good clinical efficacy and tolerability. This survey reports results from six open prospective multicenter trials. In these trials 4196 patients suffering from cancer pain and non-cancer-related pain with inadequate pain relief were treated with oral controlled-release oxycodone for 3-4 weeks. Only a few participating physicians were pain specialists. A total of 356 patients suffering from pain of the musculoskeletal system and receiving oxycodone therapy were monitored for 6 months. Exclusion from the studies was due mainly to inadequate analgesia, side effects, and non-compliance. The efficacy of oxycodone was rated to be better than moderate by most of the patients, quality of life parameters increased significantly, and patient satisfaction was high. The treatment with oral controlled-release oxycodone was a safe and effective option even when used by non-specialized physicians.

L25 ANSWER 28 OF 122 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006234930 EMBASE
TITLE: Pharmacotherapy for neuropathic pain.
AUTHOR: Jackson II K.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. K.C. Jackson II, Pharmacotherapy Outcomes Research Center, Department of Pharmacotherapy, University of Utah College of Pharmacy, 421 Wakara Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108, United States. kenneth.jackson@hsc.utah.edu
SOURCE: Pain Practice, (2006) Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 27-33. .
Refs: 40
ISSN: 1530-7085 E-ISSN: 1533-2500 CODEN: PPARCJ
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jun 2006
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jun 2006

AB Refractory neuropathic pain can be devastating to a patient's quality of life. Ideally, the primary goal of therapy would be to prevent the pain, yet even the most appropriate treatment strategy may be only able to reduce the pain to a more tolerable level. Pharmacotherapy is currently the mainstay of treatment in patients with neuropathic pain, although at present the drugs are used on a mainly "off-label" basis. A wide variety of agents are used, especially antidepressants (ie, tricyclic antidepressants, selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitors) and anticonvulsants, but also opioids and tramadol, topical agents (eg, lidocaine), systemic local anesthetics, and anti-inflammatories. Even so, effective pain relief is achieved in less than half of patients with chronic neuropathic pain. In refractory patients, combination therapy using two agents with synergistic mechanisms of action may offer greater pain relief without compromising the side-effect profile of each agent.

L25 ANSWER 29 OF 122 HCAPLUS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:902714 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:235463
TITLE: Combination of proton pump inhibitor, buffering agent,

and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent
INVENTOR(S): Proehl, Gerald T.; Olmstead, Kay; Hall, Warren
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Santarus, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005076987	A2	20050825	WO 2005-US3791	20050204
WO 2005076987	A3	20060608		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, SM				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2005213472	A1	20050825	AU 2005-213472	20050204
CA 2554271	A1	20050825	CA 2005-2554271	20050204
US 2005249806	A1	20051110	US 2005-51260	20050204
EP 1718303	A2	20061108	EP 2005-722791	20050204
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
MX 2006PA09036	A	20061019	MX 2006-PA9036	20060809
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-543636P P	20040210
			WO 2005-US3791 W	20050204

AB Pharmaceutical compns. comprising a proton pump inhibitor, one or more buffering agent and a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug are described. Methods are described for treating gastric acid-related disorders and treating inflammatory disorders, using pharmaceutical compns. comprising a proton pump inhibitor, a buffering agent, and a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug. For example, a powder for suspension formulation contained omeprazole 20 mg, ibuprofen 400 mg, sodium bicarbonate 1895 mg, Xylitol 300 (sweetener) 2000 mg, sucrose (sweetener) 1750 mg, sucralose (sweetener) 125 mg, xanthan gum 17 mg, peach flavor 47 mg, and peppermint 26 mg.

L25 ANSWER 30 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:540474 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:65439
TITLE: Tamper resistant co-extruded dosage form of analgesics containing an opioid as active agent and an opioid antagonist as adverse agent
INVENTOR(S): Flath, Robert P.; Masselink, John K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique S. A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005055981	A2	20050623	WO 2004-US41154	20041208

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     WO 2005055981          A3     20050811
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
             RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
             MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     CA 2548834             A1     20050623    CA 2004-2548834         20041208
     AT 355103              T      20060315    AT 2004-813471          20041208
     EP 1691892             A2     20060823    EP 2004-813471          20041208
     EP 1691892             B1     20070228
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS
     JP 2007513960          T      20070531    JP 2006-543959          20041208
     MX 2006PA06154         A      20060719    MX 2006-PA6154          20060531
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                         US 2003-528550P     P   20031209
                                               WO 2004-US41154     W   20041208
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AB The present invention relates to co-extruded pharmaceutical compns. and dosage forms including an active agent, such as an opioid agonist, and an adverse agent, such as an opioid antagonist. Such compns. and dosage forms are useful for preventing or discouraging tampering, abuse, misuse or diversion of a dosage form containing an active pharmaceutical agent, such as an opioid. The present invention also relates to methods of treating a patient with such a dosage form, as well as kits containing such a dosage form with instructions for using the dosage form to treat a patient. Thus a formulation for the preparation of sheathed sequestered naltrexone hydrochloride particles by melt coextrusion included (mg): Core formulation: naltrexone hydrochloride 8; Eudragit RS PO 44; stearyl alc. 7; stearic acid 7; BHT 1; Sheath formulation: Eudragit RS PO 44; stearyl alc. 15; Shell formulation: hydromorphone HCl 12; Eudragit RS PO 76.5; stearyl alc. 27; Et cellulose 4.5.

L25 ANSWER 31 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:490281 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:48056
TITLE: Novel nanoparticulate nimesulide compositions
INVENTOR(S): Bosch, H. William; Wertz, Christian F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Elan Pharma International Ltd., Ire.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 87 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

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     PATENT NO.             KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------        ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     WO 2005051356          A1     20050609    WO 2003-US32731         20031031
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE,
             GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
             LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ,
             OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,
             TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,
             BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
             ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
             TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     CA 2544404             A1     20050609    CA 2003-2544404         20031031
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AU 2003303744 A1 20050617 AU 2003-303744 20031031
EP 1684725 A1 20060802 EP 2003-815810 20031031
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2003-US32731 W 20031031

AB The present invention provides nanoparticulate nimesulide compns. The compns. preferably comprise nimesulide and at least one surface stabilizer adsorbed on or associated with the surface of the nimesulide particles. The nanoparticulate nimesulide particles preferably have an effective average particle size of less than about 2000 nm. The invention also provides methods of making and using nanoparticulate nimesulide compns. An aqueous solution of 1% (weight/weight) Plasdone S-630 was combined with 4.25 g of nimesulide (5% weight/weight) and stirred for 1 h at 4200 rpm with chilled water (10°) recirculated through the milling chamber. The process yielded a colloidal dispersion of nimesulide with a mean particle size of 150 nm, a D50 of 124 nm, a D90 of 256 nm, and a D95 of 293 nm.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 32 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:71081 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:162621
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions with anionic polymer coatings
INVENTOR(S): Oshlack, Benjamin; Huang, Hua-Pin; Gullapalli, Rampurna; Machonis, Meredith
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique S. A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005007135	A1	20050127	WO 2003-US25601	20030815
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2495564	A1	20050127	CA 2003-2495564	20030815
AU 2003269966	A1	20050204	AU 2003-269966	20030815
BR 2003013627	A	20050621	BR 2003-13627	20030815
EP 1542658	A1	20050622	EP 2003-751860	20030815
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN 1674873	A	20050928	CN 2003-819473	20030815
JP 2006514988	T	20060518	JP 2005-504461	20030815
NZ 537763	A	20060831	NZ 2003-537763	20030818
US 2005266072	A1	20051201	US 2005-524334	20050211
MX 2005PA01826	A	20050419	MX 2005-PA1826	20050215

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-403711P P 20020815
WO 2003-US25601 W 20030815

AB An oral controlled-release pharmaceutical composition having improved stability of a therapeutic agent by inclusion of an anionic polymer is described. The composition comprises a substrate containing a

therapeutical agent, a diffusion barrier coating comprising an anionic polymer over the substrate, and a coating comprising a hydrophobic material coated over the diffusion barrier coating. For example, naltrexone beads were prepared comprising (i) a substrate containing naltrexone-HCl 0.658 mg, nonpareil beads (30/35 mesh) 79.788 mg, and Opadry Clear 0.775 mg, (ii) an anionic polymer coat containing Eudragit L30D 3.023 mg, tri-Et citrate 0.756 mg, and glyceryl monostearate 0.284 mg, (iii) a controlled-release coat containing Eudragit RS30D 32.5 mg, Tri-Et citrate 6.5 mg, and Cab-o-Sil 1.625 mg, and (iv) a seal coat containing Opadry Clear 4.062 mg. The drug dissoln. was between 0% and 2.3% in 1 h to 36 h.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 33 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:394546 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:451801
TITLE: Tamper-resistant oral opioid agonist formulations by using opioid antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Oshlack, Benjamin; Wright, Curtis; Haddox, J. David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 33 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005095291	A1	20050505	US 2003-701041	20031104
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-701041	20031104

AB Disclosed is an oral dosage form comprising an opioid agonist in releasable form and a sequestered opioid antagonist which is substantially not released when the dosage form is administered intact, such that the ratio of the amount of antagonist released from said dosage form after tampering to the amount of said antagonist released from said intact dosage form is about 4:1 or greater, based on the in-vitro dissoln. at 1 h of said dosage form in 900 mL of simulated gastric fluid using a USP Type II (paddle) apparatus at 75 rpm at 37 degrees C. wherein said agonist and antagonist are interdispersed and are not isolated from each other in two distinct layers. For example, controlled release tablets contained naltrexone hydrochloride beads 84, hydrocodone bitartrate 30.0, stearyl alc. 44, dicalcium phosphate 62, microcryst. cellulose 62, glyceryl behenate 20, magnesium stearate 2 mg.

L25 ANSWER 34 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:219716 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:266843
TITLE: Osmotic delivery of drugs by solubility enhancement
INVENTOR(S): Kidane, Argaw; Ray, Shimul K.; Bhatt, Padmanabh P.; Bryan, Jones W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005053653	A1	20050310	US 2003-655725	20030905
CA 2535060	A1	20050317	CA 2004-2535060	20040907

WO 2005023228 A1 20050317 WO 2004-US28875 20040907
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1660051 A1 20060531 EP 2004-783203 20040907
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK
JP 2007504270 T 20070301 JP 2006-526205 20040907
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-655725 A 20030905
WO 2004-US28875 W 20040907

AB The present invention is directed to the oral osmotic delivery of drugs that have limited solubility in an aqueous environment due to inherent hydrophobicity or to saturation limitations in the core of the osmotic system. The present invention is suitable for the osmotic delivery of glipizide and other hydrophobic drugs, but runs the spectrum to other therapeutic agents with higher aqueous solubilities, yet having a solubility limitation in an osmotic dosage unit due to high drug load. Thus, a formulation contained 2.24, Xylitol CM90 44.45, Maltrin M150 (wet) 1.31, Maltrin M150 (dry) 45.09, meglumine 4.94, Mg stearate 0.98, and stearic acid 0.98%.

L25 ANSWER 35 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:579659 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:65540
TITLE: Sustained-release tramadol formulations with 24-hour clinical efficacy
INVENTOR(S): Ouadji-Njiki, Patricia Laure; Ou Zerourou, R. Achid; Lenaerts, Vincent; Bacon, Jonathan; Fortier, Louise; Ger Vais, So Nia; Rahmouni, Miloud; Smith, Damon; Roberston, Sybil; Bouchard, Sylvie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Labopharm Inc., Can.
SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 101 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 2489855	A1	20050410	CA 2004-2489855	20041007
US 2006172006	A1	20060803	US 2004-958662	20041006
MX 2004PA09977	A	20060309	MX 2004-PA9977	20041008
EP 1576986	A2	20050921	EP 2004-24164	20041011
EP 1576986	A3	20061025		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
JP 2005200400	A	20050728	JP 2004-297048	20041012

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-510380P P 20031010
US 2004-564606P P 20040423

AB There is disclosed a once daily oral pharmaceutical compositor for controlled release of tramadol or a salt thereof, wherein the composition, when ingested orally, provides a clin. effect over 24 h which is a least as good as the clin. effect over 24 h of two doses of a twice daily oral pharmaceutical composition for controlled release of tramadol, taken 12 h

apart. Thus, a controlled release formulation contained tramadol-HCl 50, Contamid 48.3, hydrogenated vegetable oil 0.75, silica 0.2, and Mg stearate 0.75%.

L25 ANSWER 36 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:425908 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:474904
TITLE: Controlled release tramadol formulations having a storage-stable release profile
INVENTOR(S): Ziegler, Iris; Bartholomaus, Johannes Heinrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Grunenthal GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: Aust. Pat. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: AUXXCM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
AU 2005201302	A1	20050421	AU 2005-201302	20050324
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2000-10105 A3	20000105

AB A process for the production of an oral controlled release formulation of tramadol is described. The active substance is coated with an aqueous Et cellulose dispersion containing an aliphatic or aromatic diester. Tablets contained tramadol-HCl 100.0, Avicel PH101 180.0, Polyvidone K30 16.0, and Mg stearate 4.0 mg.

L25 ANSWER 37 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005450275 EMBASE
TITLE: Promoting science in a pragmatic world: Not (yet) time for partial opioid rotation.
AUTHOR: Strasser F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: F. Strasser, Section Oncology/Haematology, Department Internal Medicine, Cantonal Hospital, 9007 St. Gallen, Switzerland. Florian.Strasser@kssg.ch
SOURCE: Supportive Care in Cancer, (2005) Vol. 13, No. 10, pp. 765-768.
Refs: 23
ISSN: 0941-4355 CODEN: SCCAEO
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Editorial
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Oct 2005
Last Updated on STN: 27 Oct 2005

L25 ANSWER 38 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005576733 EMBASE
TITLE: Post-operative pain therapy with controlled release oxycodone or controlled release tramadol following orthopedic surgery: A prospective, randomized, double-blind investigation.
AUTHOR: Wirz S.; Wartenberg H.-C.; Wittmann M.; Nadstawek J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S. Wirz, Klinik und Poliklinik fur Anasthesiologie und

Operative Intensivmedizin, Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universitat, Bonn, Sigmund-Freud-Strasse 25, 53105 Bonn, Germany. s.wirz@web.de

SOURCE: Pain Clinic, (2005) Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 367-376. .
Refs: 26
ISSN: 0169-1112 CODEN: PACLEA
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 024 Anesthesiology
033 Orthopedic Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Jan 2006
Last Updated on STN: 19 Jan 2006

AB Background and objective: The purpose of this trial was to compare the efficacy, safety and side effects of post-operative pain therapy using oral controlled release formulations of tramadol and oxycodone. Methods: In a prospective, randomized, double-blind investigation, we observed the post-operative course of 57 patients scheduled for orthopedic surgery. We assessed pain at rest and during exercise, vital signs and side effects using direct measuring and Numerical Rating Scales over a period of three post-operative days. We used chi-squared or Fisher's exact test for categorical variables and the Mann-Whitney U-test for numerical variables ($p < 0.05$). Results: Demographic medical data and pain levels did not differ between the two treatments. Parameters for vital signs remained stable. Nausea and emesis occurred significantly more frequently with tramadol ($p = 0.011$, $p = 0.013$). Despite insignificance, central effects such as sedation, insomnia, myoclonus or nightmares were more frequent with tramadol. During the post-operative period, dizziness and sedation were attenuated significantly in the tramadol group ($p = 0.031$, $p = 0.015$) as was dry mouth in the oxycodone group ($p = 0.041$). Conclusion: Our findings underline the efficacy of oral controlled release formulations of tramadol and oxycodone for post-operative pain therapy. Controlled release oxycodone was shown to cause less nausea and emesis than controlled release tramadol. Further investigation is needed in order to confirm these results. .COPYRGT. 2005 VSP.

L25 ANSWER 39 OF 122 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:137751 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 890JO
TITLE: Opioid use by patients in an orthopedics spine clinic
AUTHOR: Mahowald M L (Reprint); Singh J A; Majeski P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vet Adm Med Ctr, Rheumatol Sect 111R, 1 Vet Dr, Minneapolis, MN 55417 USA (Reprint); Vet Adm Med Ctr, Rheumatol Sect 111R, Minneapolis, MN 55417 USA; Univ Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN USA
mahow001@umn.edu
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM, (JAN 2005) Vol. 52, No. 1, pp. 312-321.
ISSN: 0004-3591.
PUBLISHER: WILEY-LISS, DIV JOHN WILEY & SONS INC, 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN, NJ 07030 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 59
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Feb 2005
Last Updated on STN: 18 Feb 2005

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Objective. Concerns regarding the efficacy, toxicity, tolerance, dependence, and abuse of opioids have limited their use for patients with chronic spine pain. In our previous study of rheumatology clinic patients, opioid analgesics were found to be highly effective, produced only mild side effects, and had few instances of opioid abuse. The purpose of this study was to replicate our previous study in another large cohort of patients with nonmalignant pain due to well-defined spinal diseases.

Methods. Opioid use was studied in 230 orthopedics spine clinic patients by retrospective analysis of prescriptions for 3 years and cross-sectional analysis of efficacy and toxicity by patient interviews. Opioid use and stability of the daily dose over 3 years were derived from computerized pharmacy records. Medical records, operative reports, and radiographic studies were reviewed to determine the reason for dosage escalations and to detect instances of abuse or addiction behaviors. Patients were interviewed to determine the efficacy, frequency, and types of side effects and instances of obtaining opioids from sources outside the Veterans Affairs system.

Results. Opioids were prescribed for 152 of the 230 patients, for <3 months (short-term [STO]) in 94, &GE;3 months (long-term [LTO]) in 58, and none in 72 (no opioid [NTO]). Medications prescribed were codeine, oxycodone, propoxyphene, tramadol, morphine, meperidine, fentanyl, or hydroxycodone, either alone or in combination. Interviews were completed in 72 STO, 50 LTO, and 45 NTO patients. Pain severity (0-10 scale) was not different in patients with different spinal pathologies. Opioids significantly reduced the back pain severity score from 8.3 &PLUSMN; 1.5 to 4.5 &PLUSMN; 2.2 (mean &PLUSMN; SD). Mild side effects (most commonly, constipation and sedation) were reported by 58% of the opioid-treated patients but rarely caused them to stop taking the medication. There was no significant increase from the mean &PLUSMN; SD initial opioid dosage of 5.0 &PLUSMN; 12.2 30-mg codeine equivalents per day (30 mg oral codeine = 5 mg oral morphine) to the mean peak dosage of 7.9 &PLUSMN; 12.5 and the mean recent dosage of 4.3 &PLUSMN; 6.3, suggesting that tolerance to opioid analgesia did not appear to occur in these patients. Dosage escalations of >2 30-mg codeine equivalents occurred 19 times in 17 LTO patients and was due to worsening of the underlying painful condition, complications of spine surgery, or unrelated surgical or medical problems in all but 3 of them (5%). These 3 patients also displayed other abuse behaviors. Abuse behaviors were not more frequent in those with or without a history of abuse/addiction.

Conclusion. This study provides data on the efficacy, toxicity, tolerance, and abuse or addiction behaviors with opioid therapy in a large cohort of patients in an orthopedics spine clinic. The results provide objective data from patients with well-defined spine diagnoses to challenge the position that opioid treatment is inappropriate for chronic nonmalignant pain. This study provides clinical evidence to support and protect physicians treating patients with chronic musculoskeletal diseases, who may be reluctant to prescribe opioids because of possible sanctions from regulatory agencies. More important, it will benefit patients by permitting them to receive these effective, safe medications.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:564370 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 928ZI

TITLE: Critical review of oral drug treatments for diabetic neuropathic pain - clinical outcomes based on efficacy and safety data from placebo-controlled and direct comparative studies

AUTHOR: Adriaensen H (Reprint); Plaghki L; Mathieu C; Joffroy A; Vissers K

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Ziekenhuis Antwerpen, Dept Anesthesia, Wilrijkstr 10, B-2650 Edegem, Belgium (Reprint); Univ Ziekenhuis

Antwerpen, Dept Anesthesia, B-2650 Edegem, Belgium; Univ Catholique Louvain, Clin Univ St Luc, B-1200 Brussels, Belgium; Katholieke Univ Leuven, Univ Ziekenhuizen, Louvain, Belgium; Univ Libre Bruxelles, Hop Erasme, Brussels, Belgium; Ziekenhuis Oost Limburg, Genk, Belgium hugo.adriaensen@uza.be

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Belgium
SOURCE: DIABETES-METABOLISM RESEARCH AND REVIEWS, (MAY-JUN 2005) Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 231-240.
ISSN: 1520-7552.
PUBLISHER: JOHN WILEY & SONS LTD, THE ATRIUM, SOUTHERN GATE, CHICHESTER PO19 8SQ, W SUSSEX, ENGLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 54
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jun 2005
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jun 2005

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The present review aims to evaluate the efficacy and safety of a selection of oral treatments for the management of painful diabetic neuropathy. A literature review was conducted retrieving placebo-controlled and direct comparative studies with a selection of oral treatments for painful diabetic neuropathy. All studies were analyzed with regard to efficacy and tolerability. Efficacy was evaluated as the percentage improvement in pain intensity between baseline and endpoint. Tolerability was evaluated by means of study discontinuations due to adverse events and by incidence of drug-related adverse events.

The analyzed trials enrolled different patient populations with mostly small numbers of patients. The great variability in dosages and dose titration schemes, cross-over designs with variable wash-out periods, and other design schemes made comparison between the different studies difficult. Gabapentin, lamotrigine, tramadol, oxycodone, mexiletine, and acetyl-L-carnitine were the only treatments studied in large (at least 100 patients), placebo-controlled parallel group trials.

It is concluded that standardization in design and reporting for comparison of treatments is needed. Validated questionnaires for evaluation of the efficacy and safety should be further developed. Based on the reviewed randomised controlled trials, gabapentin shows good efficacy, a favourable side-effect profile with lack of drug interactions and therefore it may be a first choice treatment in painful diabetic neuropathy, especially in the elderly. However, head to head trials of current treatments are lacking and therefore randomized controlled trials are required to address this issue. Copyright (c) 2005 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005283015 EMBASE
TITLE: Treatment of postherpetic neuralgia.
AUTHOR: Nurmikko T.J.; Haanpaa M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. T.J. Nurmikko, Pain Research Institute, Division of Neurological Science, University of Liverpool, Lower Lane, Liverpool L9 7AL, United Kingdom. tjn@liverpool.ac.uk
SOURCE: Current Pain and Headache Reports, (2005) Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 161-167. .
Refs: 57
ISSN: 1531-3433 CODEN: CPHRGH
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 14 Jul 2005

AB Postherpetic neuralgia (PHN) remains one of the most troublesome common chronic neuropathic pain conditions. Many controlled trials have been published showing good efficacy and reasonable tolerability. These include gabapentinoids, opiods, tricyclic antidepressants, and topical lidocaine and capsaicin. Combination therapies are possible, but have not been proven, and long-term follow-up is limited. Only few case series exist for surgical and other invasive therapies and their role remains uncertain. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 by Current Science Inc.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005283014 EMBASE
TITLE: Opioids for neuropathic pain.
AUTHOR: Katz N.; Benoit C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. N. Katz, Inflexxion, Inc., 320 Needham Street, Newton, MA 02464, United States. NatPaulKatz@aol.com
SOURCE: Current Pain and Headache Reports, (2005) Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 153-160. .
Refs: 59
ISSN: 1531-3433 CODEN: CPHRGH
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 14 Jul 2005

AB Whether opioids are effective for neuropathic pain has been a matter of controversy for decades. Within limits, it is clear that opioids in general are effective for neuropathic pain. Furthermore, there is no evidence that opiods are any less effective for neuropathic pain than for non-neuropathic pain, no evidence that opioids are less effective for neuropathic pain than are other medications, and no evidence that one opioid is any more effective than another for neuropathic pain. It remains uncertain whether opiods are effective for central pain, although they may have a role. Although some patients appear to enjoy long-term benefits, most studies have been short-term. Opioids have an important role in the treatment of neuropathic pain; however, skillful opioid use balances the benefits with management of side effects and prevention and treatment of abuse and addiction. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 by Current Science Inc.

L25 ANSWER 43 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005527959 EMBASE
TITLE: The role of opioids in cancer pain management.
AUTHOR: Fukshansky M.; Are M.; Burton A.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. A.W. Burton, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Department of Anesthesiology, Section of Cancer Pain Management, 1515 Holcombe Blvd-042, Houston, TX 77030, United States. awburton@mdanderson.org
SOURCE: Pain Practice, (2005) Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 43-54. .
Refs: 48
ISSN: 1530-7085 CODEN: PPARCJ
COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jan 2006
Last Updated on STN: 6 Jan 2006

AB Opioids remain an important cornerstone in the treatment of cancer pain. Effective analgesia is obtained in the majority of cancer pain patients with the application of fairly straightforward algorithms using opioids as the main therapy. Many rational treatment algorithms exist. In this tutorial we will describe the role of opioids in the treatment of cancer pain, including a brief overview of cancer pain syndromes, essential aspects of opioid therapy, opioid pharmacology, opioid rotation, properties of the individual opioids, and management of common side effects of opioids. .COPYRGT. 2005 World Institute of Pain.

L25 ANSWER 44 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005119310 EMBASE
TITLE: Influence of CYP2D6 genetics on opioid kinetics, metabolism and response.
AUTHOR: Mikus G.; Weiss J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: G. Mikus, Department of Internal Medicine VI, Clin. Pharmacol./Pharmacoepidemiol., University of Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 410, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany. gerd_mikus@med.uni-heidelberg.de
SOURCE: Current Pharmacogenomics, (2005) Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 43-52.
Refs: 86
ISSN: 1570-1603 CODEN: CPUHAC
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
022 Human Genetics
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Mar 2005
Last Updated on STN: 31 Mar 2005

AB Pharmacogenetics does seem to play a key role in the use of so-called weak opioids. It has been shown for codeine, dihydrocodeine, oxycodone and hydrocodone, that their O-demethylation in the 3-position results in metabolites which have much stronger μ-receptor binding. These opioids may therefore exert their pharmacological actions predominantly through their O-demethylated metabolites. However, this metabolic step is under genetic control of the polymorphic cytochrome P450 2D6 isozyme (CYP2D6). Poor metabolisers of CYP2D6 (.apprx.10% of the Caucasian population) do not express this enzyme and hence can only form trace amounts of the O-demethylated metabolites of these four opioids. This might put these persons on risk of reduced or even abolished analgesic effects when given these weak opioids. From this point of view there are two major issues why weak opioids cannot wholeheartedly be recommended: large interindividual variability of the analgesic effect due to CYP2D6 polymorphism and 10% of patients with no benefit from these drugs. On the other hand it might be advantageous to use the O-demethylated metabolites morphine, oxymorphone and hydromorphone which are all strong opioids and have a smaller interindividual variability of the opioid effects. Instead

of using weak opioids, small doses and controlled release formulations of strong opioids might be the future way to in analgesic therapy despite the fear of addiction and bureaucratic efforts involved with these compounds. .COPYRGT.2005 Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.

L25 ANSWER 45 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005313279 EMBASE
TITLE: Management of diabetic peripheral neuropathy.
AUTHOR: Boulton A.J.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. A.J.M. Boulton, University of Miami, Miami, FL, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Clinical Diabetes, (2005) Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 9-15. .
Refs: 43
ISSN: 0891-8929
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jul 2005

L25 ANSWER 46 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:902165 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:360708
TITLE: Methods and materials for the treatment of pain comprising opioid antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Burns, Lindsay H.; Schoenhard, Grant L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pain Therapeutics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004091593	A2	20041028	WO 2004-US11569	20040414
WO 2004091593	A3	20050421		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004229551	A1	20041028	AU 2004-229551	20040414
CA 2522471	A1	20041028	CA 2004-2522471	20040414
US 2005038062	A1	20050217	US 2004-825257	20040414
EP 1613324	A2	20060111	EP 2004-759539	20040414
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-463004P P 20030414
WO 2004-US11569 W 20040414

AB Methods and compns. for treating subjects with pain, including neuropathic

pain, using opioid antagonists are described. Such antagonists are used alone or in combinations with opioid agonists, wherein an opioid antagonist enhances the neuropathic pain-alleviating potency of an opioid agonist. For example, the combination of naltrexone (0.1 ng) and morphine (10 μg), representing a ratio of 1:100,000 of the opioid antagonist to opioid agonist, twice daily, resulted in a significant antihyperalgesic effect in a rat model of neuropathic pain, compared to vehicle or morphine alone for the Day 1 through Day 7 duration. Although morphine alone at 10 μg resulted in 65% and 73% antihyperalgesia on Day 1 and 2, resp., with return to baseline by day 5, the combination of morphine (10 μg) and naltrexone (0.1 ng) resulted in 75, 81, 91, 63, 79, 67 and 56% antihyperalgesia on Days 1 through 7, resp., as well as analgesia (paw withdrawal latencies went above baseline) Days 1 through 7.

L25 ANSWER 47 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:817682 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:307480
TITLE: Morphine controlled release system
INVENTOR(S): Fischer, Gina; Bar-Shalom, Daniel; Slot, Lillian; Jensen, Christine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Egalet A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004084868	A1	20041007	WO 2004-DK215	20040326
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1610767	A1	20060104	EP 2004-723522	20040326
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
US 2007003617	A1	20070104	US 2006-550453	20060818
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DK 2003-463 A	20030326
			WO 2004-DK215 W	20040326

AB A composition for controlled release of an opioid from a pharmaceutical composition, the method comprises controlling the release of at least one opioid into an aqueous medium by erosion of at least one surface of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a matrix composition comprising (a) polymer or a mixture of polymers, (b) an opioid and, optionally, (c) one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, and (i) a coating. The matrix composition has a conus-like shape so the surface area exposed to the aqueous medium increases at least during initial erosion of the matrix composition, and the dissoln. of the opioid-when tested in a Dissoln. Test as described herein with or without application of sinkers-results in a zero order release of at least 80% of the opioid contained in the composition Such compns. are especially suitable for controlled release of an opioid to obtain a delayed peak concentration and a prolonged therapeutically effective plasma concentration upon oral administration. Once or twice daily administration is possible. The matrix typically comprises PEO and

the active substance is typically an opioid such as morphine or a glucuronide thereof.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 48 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:780527 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:254599
TITLE: Titration dosing regimen for controlled-release tramadol
INVENTOR(S): Wright, Curtis; Colucci, Robert M.; Sanchez, Raymond
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique, S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004080447	A1	20040923	WO 2004-US7624	20040311
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004259956	A1	20041223	US 2004-800254	20040310
EP 1601350	A1	20051207	EP 2004-719852	20040311
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JP 2006519849	T	20060831	JP 2006-507128	20040311

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2003-453848P P 20030311
WO 2004-US7624 W 20040311

AB The invention discloses a titration dosing regimen for the administration of controlled-release tramadol analgesic to patients. The titration dosing regimen provides a significant reduction in the occurrence of adverse effects from the introduction of controlled released tramadol dosing, thus increasing patient compliance and medication tolerability.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 49 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:531350 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:76763
TITLE: Controlled release preparations comprising tramadol and topiramate
INVENTOR(S): Bachmann, Dieter; Eivaskhani, Reza; Braun, Christian; Spycher, Rene; Strong, Brian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cilag Ag, Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2004054571	A1	20040701	WO 2003-EP14474		20031212
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2506807	A1	20040701	CA 2003-2506807		20031212
AU 2003296672	A1	20040709	AU 2003-296672		20031212
EP 1572192	A1	20050914	EP 2003-813140		20031212
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK					
BR 2003017177	A	20051025	BR 2003-17177		20031212
CN 1726027	A	20060125	CN 2003-80105880		20031212
JP 2006514986	T	20060518	JP 2005-502442		20031212
MX 2005PA06210	A	20050819	MX 2005-PA6210		20050610
US 2006147527	A1	20060706	US 2005-538946		20051227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2002-80325	A	20021213
			EP 2003-75123	A	20030110
			WO 2003-EP14474	W	20031212

AB This invention relates to an oral pharmaceutical preparation, suitable for dosing every 24 h, comprising a substrate, which substrate comprises a pharmaceutically effective amount of tramadol or a salt thereof and a pharmaceutically effective amount of topiramate and wherein said substrate may be coated with a controlled release coating; said preparation having a specific dissoln. rate in vitro.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 50 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:120696 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:169624
TITLE: Pharmaceutical formulations comprising highly soluble drugs
INVENTOR(S): Vaya, Navin; Karan, Rajesh Singh; Nadkarni, Sunil Sadanand
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, India
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004012699	A2	20040212	WO 2003-IN261	20030801
WO 2004012699	A3	20040401		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,				

BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

IN 2002MU00696	A	20040529	IN 2002-MU696		20020805
IN 193041	A1	20040626			
IN 2002MU00698	A	20040529	IN 2002-MU698		20020805
IN 2003MU00081	A	20050204	IN 2003-MU81		20030122
AU 2003274680	A1	20040223	AU 2003-274680		20030801
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IN 2002-MU696	A	20020805
			IN 2002-MU698	A	20020805
			IN 2003-MU81	A	20030122
			WO 2003-IN261	W	20030801

AB The present invention provides a novel modified release dosage form comprising a highly soluble drug, which utilizes dual retard technique to effectively reduce the quantity of release controlling agents and a process for preparing the dosage form. Specifically, the dosage form comprises micro matrix particles containing a highly soluble drug and one or more hydrophobic release controlling agents and coated micro matrix particles with one or more hydrophobic release controlling agents. The invention also relates to the use of dual retard technique to effectively control the release rate of modified release active ingredient by using small quantity of release controlling agents. The invention also provides a novel process for preparing the novel formulations of the invention. The invention further provides a method of treating an animal, particularly a human in need of treatment utilizing the active agents, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of composition or solid oral dosage form according to the invention to provide administration of active ingredients.

L25 ANSWER 51 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:41250 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	140:99637
TITLE:	Abuse-deterrent compositions containing lipophilic derivatives of drugs such as opioids
INVENTOR(S):	Hirsh, Jane; Klibanov, Alexander M.; Swager, Timothy M.; Buchwald, Stephen L.; Lo, Whe Yong; Fleming, Alison B.; Rariy, Roman V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Collgegium Pharmaceutical, USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004004693	A1	20040115	WO 2003-US21095	20030707
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004058946	A1	20040325	US 2003-613742	20030703
CA 2491572	A1	20040115	CA 2003-2491572	20030707
AU 2003247876	A1	20040123	AU 2003-247876	20030707
US 2004052731	A1	20040318	US 2003-614866	20030707
EP 1594467	A1	20051116	EP 2003-763229	20030707
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				

JP 2006500426	T	20060105	JP 2004-562624		20030707
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-393876P	P	20020705
			US 2002-436523P	P	20021223
			US 2003-443226P	P	20030128
			US 2003-463514P	P	20030415
			US 2003-463518P	P	20030415
			WO 2003-US21095	W	20030707

AB An abuse-deterrent pharmaceutical composition has been developed to reduce the likelihood of improper administration of drugs, especially drugs such as opioids. In the preferred embodiment, a drug is modified to increase its lipophilicity. In preferred embodiments the modified drug is homogeneously dispersed within microparticles composed of a material that is either slowly soluble or not soluble in water. In some embodiments the drug containing microparticles or drug particles are coated with one or more coating layers, where at least one coating is water insol. and preferably organic solvent insol., but enzymically degradable by enzymes present in the human gastrointestinal tract. The abuse-deterrent composition retards the release of drug, even if the phys. integrity of the formulation is compromised (for example, by chopping with a blade or crushing) and the resulting material is placed in water, snorted, or swallowed. However, when administered as directed, the drug is slowly released from the composition as the composition is broken down or dissolved gradually within the GI tract by a combination of enzymic degradation, surfactant action of bile acids, and mech. erosion. For example, oxycodone free base was prepared from its hydrochloride salt and then was incorporated into microparticles containing hydrogenated vegetable oil.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 52 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:493476 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:59708
TITLE: Oral administration forms for administering a fixed tramadol and diclofenac combination
INVENTOR(S): Bartholomaus, Johannes; Ziegler, Iris
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gruenenthal GmbH., Germany
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 16,130, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004115267	A1	20040617	US 2003-665552	20030922
DE 19927689	A1	20001221	DE 1999-19927689	19990617
WO 2000078294	A2	20001228	WO 2000-EP5386	20000613
WO 2000078294	A3	20010329		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ZA
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

US 2002156133	A1	20021024	US 2001-16130		20011217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19927689	A	19990617
			WO 2000-EP5386	A1	20000613
			US 2001-16130	B2	20011217

AB An oral administration unit containing the active substances Tramadol and Diclofenac and/or physiol. acceptable salts thereof, in which both active substances are contained in the same administration unit as two sep. formulated subunits is disclosed.

L25 ANSWER 53 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:269853 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:309370
TITLE: Amino acid and peptide carriers for oral delivery of active agent
INVENTOR(S): Piccariello, Thomas; Kirk, Randal J.; Olon, Lawrence P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New River Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 176 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2002 128,177.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 24
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004063628	A1	20040401	US 2002-156527	20020529
US 7060708	B2	20060613		
WO 2000052078	A1	20000908	WO 2000-US5693	20000306
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
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US 6716452	B1	20040406	US 2000-642820	20000822
US 2002099013	A1	20020725	US 2001-933708	20010822
US 2002128177	A1	20020912	US 2001-986426	20011108
US 7018654	B2	20060328		
WO 2003034980	A2	20030501	WO 2001-US43089	20011114
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WO 2002051432	A1	20020704	WO 2001-US43115	20011116
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WO 2003020200	A2	20030313	WO 2001-US43117	20011116
WO 2003020200	A3	20030912		
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WO	2003072047	A2	20030904	WO 2003-US5526	20030224
WO	2003072047	A3	20040617		

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UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

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BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU	2003216382	A1	20030909	AU 2003-216382	20030224
CA	2477088	A1	20031002	CA 2003-2477088	20030224
WO	2003079972	A2	20031002	WO 2003-US5524	20030224
WO	2003079972	A3	20040318		

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UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
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FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF,
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AU	2003217676	A1	20031008	AU 2003-217676	20030224
EP	1490090	A2	20041229	EP 2003-713634	20030224

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

CN	1649614	A	20050803	CN 2003-808717	20030224
JP	2005524677	T	20050818	JP 2003-577805	20030224
IN	2003KN00329	A	20041009	IN 2003-KN329	20030320
WO	2003101476	A1	20031211	WO 2003-US17009	20030529

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU	2003240949	A1	20031219	AU 2003-240949	20030529
US	2004127397	A1	20040701	US 2003-727565	20031205
IN	2004KN01318	A	20060616	IN 2004-KN1318	20040908
US	2007066537	A1	20070322	US 2004-953111	20040930
US	2006014697	A1	20060119	US 2005-89056	20050325
US	2007060500	A1	20070315	US 2006-392878	20060330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1999-265415	B2	19990310
	US 1999-411238	B2	19991004
	WO 2000-US5693	A	20000306
	US 2000-642820	A2	20000822
	US 2000-248620P	P	20001116
	US 2000-248659P	P	20001116
	US 2000-248660P	P	20001116
	US 2000-248662P	P	20001116
	US 2000-248663P	P	20001116
	US 2000-248685P	P	20001116
	US 2000-248737P	P	20001116

US 2000-248738P	P	20001116
US 2000-248764P	P	20001116
US 2000-248767P	P	20001116
US 2000-248768P	P	20001116
US 2000-248769P	P	20001116
US 2000-248770P	P	20001116
US 2000-248771P	P	20001116
US 2000-248772P	P	20001116
US 2000-248774P	P	20001116
US 2000-248776P	P	20001116
US 2000-248777P	P	20001116
US 2000-248778P	P	20001116
US 2000-248779P	P	20001116
US 2000-248782P	P	20001116
US 2000-248787P	P	20001116
US 2000-248794P	P	20001116
US 2000-248795P	P	20001116
US 2000-248796P	P	20001116
US 2000-248797P	P	20001116
US 2001-933708	A2	20010822
US 2001-986426	A2	20011108
US 2001-987458	B2	20011114
WO 2001-US43089	B2	20011114
US 2001-988034	B2	20011116
US 2001-988071	B2	20011116
WO 2001-US43115	B2	20011116
WO 2001-US43117	B2	20011116
US 2002-358381P	P	20020222
US 2002-366258P	P	20020322
US 1999-123146P	P	19990305
US 2000-247556P	P	20001114
US 2000-247558P	P	20001114
US 2000-247559P	P	20001114
US 2000-247560P	P	20001114
US 2000-247561P	P	20001114
US 2000-247594P	P	20001114
US 2000-247595P	P	20001114
US 2000-247606P	P	20001114
US 2000-247607P	P	20001114
US 2000-247608P	P	20001114
US 2000-247609P	P	20001114
US 2000-247610P	P	20001114
US 2000-247611P	P	20001114
US 2000-247612P	P	20001114
US 2000-247620P	P	20001114
US 2000-247621P	P	20001114
US 2000-247634P	P	20001114
US 2000-247635P	P	20001114
US 2000-247684P	P	20001114
US 2000-247698P	P	20001114
US 2000-247699P	P	20001114
US 2000-247700P	P	20001114
US 2000-247701P	P	20001114
US 2000-247702P	P	20001114
US 2000-247797P	P	20001114
US 2000-247798P	P	20001114
US 2000-247799P	P	20001114
US 2000-247800P	P	20001114
US 2000-247801P	P	20001114
US 2000-247802P	P	20001114
US 2000-247803P	P	20001114
US 2000-247804P	P	20001114
US 2000-247805P	P	20001114
US 2000-247807P	P	20001114

US 2000-247832P	P	20001114
US 2000-247833P	P	20001114
US 2000-247926P	P	20001114
US 2000-247927P	P	20001114
US 2000-247928P	P	20001114
US 2000-247929P	P	20001114
US 2000-247930P	P	20001114
US 2000-274622P	P	20001114
US 2000-248528P	P	20001116
US 2000-248600P	P	20001116
US 2000-248601P	P	20001116
US 2000-248603P	P	20001116
US 2000-248604P	P	20001116
US 2000-248606P	P	20001116
US 2000-248607P	P	20001116
US 2000-248608P	P	20001116
US 2000-248609P	P	20001116
US 2000-248611P	P	20001116
US 2000-248689P	P	20001116
US 2000-248691P	P	20001116
US 2000-248692P	P	20001116
US 2000-248693P	P	20001116
US 2000-248694P	P	20001116
US 2000-248695P	P	20001116
US 2000-248696P	P	20001116
US 2000-248697P	P	20001116
US 2000-248698P	P	20001116
US 2000-248701P	P	20001116
US 2000-248702P	P	20001116
US 2000-248703P	P	20001116
US 2000-248704P	P	20001116
US 2000-248705P	P	20001116
US 2000-248706P	P	20001116
US 2000-248707P	P	20001116
US 2000-248708P	P	20001116
US 2000-248709P	P	20001116
US 2000-248710P	P	20001116
US 2000-248711P	P	20001116
US 2000-248712P	P	20001116
US 2000-248733P	P	20001116
US 2000-248748P	P	20001116
US 2001-959396	B2	20011024
US 2002-358368P	P	20020222
US 2002-362082P	P	20020307
US 2002-136433	A	20020502
US 2002-156527	A	20020529
WO 2003-US5524	W	20030224
WO 2003-US5525	A2	20030224
WO 2003-US5526	W	20030224
WO 2003-US17009	W	20030529
US 2003-507012P	P	20030930
US 2004-567800P	P	20040505
US 2004-567802P	P	20040505
US 2004-568011P	P	20040505
US 2004-923088	A2	20040823
US 2004-923257	A2	20040823
US 2004-953110	A2	20040930
US 2004-953111	A2	20040930
US 2004-953116	A2	20040930
US 2004-953119	A2	20040930
US 2004-955006	A2	20040930
WO 2004-US32131	A2	20040930

AB The present invention relates to oral delivery systems of active agent, and more specifically to compns. that comprise amino acids, as

single amino acids or peptides, covalently attached to active agents and methods for oral administration of conjugated active agent compns. For example, a polyserine-furosemide conjugate was prepared and its in vivo performance was examined Compared to parent furosemide, the conjugate showed a sustained drug release. The 9 h serum level of the polyserine-furosemide conjugate was 95.5% of its 3 h level, whereas the 9 h serum level of the parent drug was only 59.8% of its 3 h level.

L25 ANSWER 54 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:100508 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:157440
TITLE: Methods for treating an autoimmune disease using a soluble CTLA4 molecule in combination with a DMARD or NSAID
INVENTOR(S): Cohen, Robert; Carr, Suzette; Hagerty, David; Peach, Robert J.; Becker, Jean-Claude
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 189 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 898,195.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2004022787	A1	20040205	US 2003-419008		20030418
US 2003083246	A1	20030501	US 2001-898195		20010702
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-215913P	P	20000703
			US 2001-898195	A2	20010702

AB The present invention relates to compns. and methods for treating immune system diseases such as rheumatic disease, by administering to a subject soluble CTLA4 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen 4) mols. that block endogenous B7 (CD80) mols. from binding their ligands, alone, or in conjunction with other agents including disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs) or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). The soluble CTLA4 mol. comprises the extracellular domain (residues 1-124) of full-length human CTLA4, which may be fused at the N-terminus with the signal peptide of oncostatin M and at the C-terminal end with an Igγ1 constant region. Single-site and double-site CTLA4 mutant sequences are also constructed, including L104E/A29Y-CTLA4/Ig, L104E/A29L-CTLA4/Ig, L104E/A29T-CTLA4/Ig, and L104E/A29W-CTLA4/Ig. CTLA4/Ig administered at 10 mg/kg (plus methotrexate) has superior efficacy in treatment of rheumatoid arthritis compared to placebo (plus methotrexate) based on efficacy parameters of the American Collage of Rheumatol. Core Data Set and Response Definitions (ACR). Binding kinetics to CD86 and CD80, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of C-reactive protein, rheumatoid factor, interleukin-2 receptor, interleukin -6, and tumor necrosis factor α are provided.

L25 ANSWER 55 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004466090 EMBASE
TITLE: Recent advances in intravenous anaesthesia.
AUTHOR: Sneyd J.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J.R. Sneyd, Peninsula Medical School, University of Plymouth, Portland Square, Drake Circus, Plymouth PA4 8AA, United Kingdom. robert.sneyd@pms.ac.uk
SOURCE: British Journal of Anaesthesia, (2004) Vol. 93, No. 5, pp. 725-736. .
Refs: 134
ISSN: 0007-0912 CODEN: BJANAD
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

FILE SEGMENT: 024 Anesthesiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Nov 2004
Last Updated on STN: 19 Nov 2004

AB Efforts to develop new hypnotic compounds continue, although several have recently failed in development. Propofol has been reformulated in various presentations with and without preservatives. Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic differences exist between some of these preparations, and it is currently unclear whether any have substantial advantages over the original presentation. The use of target-controlled infusion (TCI) has been extended to include paediatric anaesthesia and sedation. Application of TCI to remifentanil is now licensed. Linking of electroencephalogram (EEG) monitoring to TCI for closed-loop anaesthesia remains a research tool, although commercial development may follow. The availability of stereoisomer ketamine and improved understanding of its pharmacology have increased non-anaesthetic use of ketamine as an adjunct analgesic. It may be useful in subhypnotic doses for postsurgical patients with pain refractory to morphine administration. .COPYRGT. The Board of Management and Trustees of the British Journal of Anaesthesia 2004.

L25 ANSWER 56 OF 122 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:390202 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 813RM
TITLE: What's new in the treatment of cancer pain?
AUTHOR: Di Palma M (Reprint); Poulain P; Pichard E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst Gustave Roussy, Dept Soins Support, Ctr Traitement Douleur, Rue Camille Desmoulins, F-94805 Villejuif, France (Reprint); Inst Gustave Roussy, Dept Soins Support, Ctr Traitement Douleur, F-94805 Villejuif, France
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: France
SOURCE: BULLETIN DU CANCER, (JAN 2004) Vol. 91, No. 1, pp. 95-98. ISSN: 0007-4551.
PUBLISHER: JOHN LIBBEY EUROTEXT LTD, 127 AVE DE LA REPUBLIQUE, 92120 MONTROUGE, FRANCE.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
LANGUAGE: French
REFERENCE COUNT: 8
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 May 2004
Last Updated on STN: 14 May 2004
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Improvements have been made recently in the treatment of cancer pain. First of all, this symptom is better recognized and evaluated in cancer, patients. Then new therapeutic options have became available in France : tramadol, WHO level II analgesic, for intermediate to severe pain: gabapentine, a new anticonvulsivant drug, for neuropathic pain: oral transmucosal fentanyl citrate for breakthrough pain,: hydromorphone and oxycodone, morphine agonists, as an alternative to morphine: development of patient controlled analgesia via portable pump; better evaluation of alternative therapeutics.

L25 ANSWER 57 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005032360 EMBASE
TITLE: Meeting the challenges in cancer pain management.
AUTHOR: Fine P.G.; Miaskowski C.; Paice J.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. C. Miaskowski, Department of Physiological Nursing, University of California, 2 Koret Way, San Francisco, CA 94143-0610, United States. christine.miaskowski@nursing.ucs

f.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Supportive Oncology, (2004) Vol. 2, No. 6 SUPPL. 4, pp. 5-22. .
Refs: 62
ISSN: 1544-6794 CODEN: JSOOBY
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
016 Cancer
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Jan 2005
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jan 2005

AB Improved life expectancy among patients with cancer has unfortunately resulted in significant increases in the number of patients experiencing chronic, intractable pain - neuropathic pain syndromes, in particular. Yet treatment for this pain is frequently suboptimal. This is due, at least partially, to the generalized nature of available therapeutics, which are often aimed toward symptom management and temporal pain properties rather than targeted directly toward the multiple mechanisms underlying the generation and propagation of pain. Although the future of pain medicine undoubtedly lies with improved formulations, kinetics, and metabolic characteristics, the current armamentarium nevertheless has proven effective in promoting beneficial outcomes and improved life quality in cancer patients with neuropathic pain. Novel, evidence-based guidelines recommend several agents for first-line consideration, including gabapentin, the lidocaine (5%) patch, tramadol hydrochloride, tricyclic antidepressants, and opioid analgesics. However, in oncology perhaps more than in any other field, pain is dynamic and ever-changing in response to a variety of factors, including chemotherapeutic, radiation, or surgical interventions. For this reason, patient-specific assessment and continual monitoring are warranted when selecting a therapeutic regimen. General considerations, particularly when an opioid agent is utilized, should include, pharmacoclinical, pharmacoeconomic, and pharmacogenetic variables. .COPYRGT. 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

L25 ANSWER 58 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:931588 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:8920
TITLE: In situ methods for measuring the release of a substance from a dosage form
INVENTOR(S): Bynum, Kevin C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Delphian Technology, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 127 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003098199	A1	20031127	WO 2003-US15446	20030516
WO 2003098199	A9	20050113		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,

TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2003243246	A1	20031202	AU 2003-243246	20030516
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-381615P	P 20020517
			WO 2003-US15446	W 20030516

AB An improvement in a detection system for measuring the release of a drug from a pharmaceutical dosage form is described comprising one or more dissoln. vessels containing a dissoln. medium and a measuring device for detecting the amount of drug released at a given time. Each vessel has a mixing shaft disposed therein for mixing the dissoln. medium. A probe is placed within the mixing shaft or outside the individual dissoln. vessel capable of measuring the dissoln. characteristics with light that first passes through a processor-controlled monochromator or a filter wheel so as to isolate wavelength ranges and enable them to be scanned individually. The invention specifically relates to detection systems for measuring dissoln. characteristics of pharmaceutical dosage forms using UV, IR, near-IR, and Raman spectroscopy techniques as well as electrochem. techniques such as polarog. and NMR.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 59 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:892603 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:375032
TITLE: Compositions and methods for preventing abuse of orally administered medications
INVENTOR(S): Woolf, Clifford J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The General Hospital Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003092676	A1	20031113	WO 2003-US12496	20030423

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2003228654	A1	20031117	AU 2003-228654	20030423
US 2006034872	A1	20060216	US 2005-510266	20050421
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-376147P	P 20020429
			WO 2003-US12496	W 20030423

AB Disclosed herein is the use of chemical irritants, such as vanilloid receptor-1 agonists, in sustained/controlled release pharmaceutical prepns. which also contain a drug typically having high abuse potential. Inclusion of the VR1 agonist in the pharmaceutical preparation interferes with illicit or inappropriate dosing without significantly interfering with the action of the therapeutic. Also disclosed are exemplary co-formulations of capsaicin (a VR1 agonist) and oxycodone (an opioid therapeutic having high abuse potential) in controlled release prepns.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 60 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:796426 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:297007
TITLE: Sustained-release gel coated compositions
INVENTOR(S): Sackler, Richard S.; Oshlack, Benjamin; Wright, Curtis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2003082204	A2	20031009	WO 2003-US9420		20030326
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 2003220551	A1	20031013	AU 2003-220551		20030326
EP 1578350	A2	20050928	EP 2003-716865		20030326
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK					
JP 2006508021	T	20060309	JP 2003-579747		20030326
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-367832P	P	20020326
			WO 2003-US9420	W	20030326

AB Disclosed in certain embodiments is a coating comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable mixture of gelatin and hydrophobic polymer. For example, oxycodone sustained-release capsules were prepared by blending oxycodone hydrochloride 160 mg, stearic acid 80 mg, stearyl alc. 20 mg, and Eudragit RSPO 140 mg, extrusion of the blend, cutting the strands obtained into pellets, and filling the pellets into capsules. The sustained-release oxycodone multiparticulates can be enrobed with an immediate release gelatin coating to provide a tamper resistant dosage form.

L25 ANSWER 61 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:777568 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:265818
TITLE: Sustained release formulation of tramadol
INVENTOR(S): Eivaskhani, Reza; Braun, Christian; Merkle, Stefan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cilag Ag, Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003080031	A1	20031002	WO 2003-EP3050	20030321
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				

GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2479252	A1	20031002	CA 2003-2479252		20030321
AU 2003215671	A1	20031008	AU 2003-215671		20030321
EP 1490036	A1	20041229	EP 2003-744847		20030321
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK					
CN 1642532	A	20050720	CN 2003-806576		20030321
JP 2005537221	T	20051208	JP 2003-577861		20030321
ZA 2004007411	A	20050831	ZA 2004-7411		20040915
MX 2004PA09256	A	20050125	MX 2004-PA9256		20040922
US 2006018962	A1	20060126	US 2005-508615		20050811
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2002-76130	A	20020322
			WO 2003-EP3050	W	20030321

AB This invention relates to sustained release oral dosage forms, preferably tablets, comprising tramadol or a salt thereof dispersed in a matrix, wherein the matrix comprises xanthan gum. The tablets are administered on a once-a-day basis. For example, a tablet was formulated containing tramadol·HCl 90, xanthan gum 160, lactose 94.92, Mg stearate 3.5, and silica 1.58 mg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 62 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:696724 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:219351
TITLE: Controlled release oral pharmaceutical dosage forms
INVENTOR(S): Zhou, Fang; Maes, Paul J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biovail Laboratories Inc., Barbados
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003072089	A1	20030904	WO 2003-US4867	20030221
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2476496	A1	20030904	CA 2003-2476496	20030221
AU 2003211146	A1	20030909	AU 2003-211146	20030221
US 2004037883	A1	20040226	US 2003-370109	20030221
EP 1476139	A1	20041117	EP 2003-743148	20030221
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005526047	T	20050902	JP 2003-570835	20030221
MX 2004PA08164	A	20050517	MX 2004-PA8164	20040823

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-357851P P 20020221
WO 2003-US4867 W 20030221

AB The invention provides stable controlled release monolithic coating compns. for use in coating pharmaceutical oral dosage forms comprising a polyglycol having a m.p. greater than 55°C and an aqueous dispersion of a neutral ester copolymer lacking functional groups. Tablet cores containing metformin HCl 95.70, silicon dioxide 0.50, polyvinyl alc. 1.80, glyceryl 2.00% were prepared The above tablet were coated with a coating composition containing Eudragit NE30D 25.33, talc-400 6.84, 2HPMC-606 5.98, PEG-8000 2.14, titanium dioxide 1.71, simethicone 0.39, Tween-80 0.34, and purified water 57.27%. Dissoln. rate of the tablets were studied.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 63 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:610237 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:154928
TITLE: Multi-stage oral controlled-release drug delivery systems
INVENTOR(S): Park, Jin Woo; Bae, Joon Ho; Kim, Jung Ju
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pacific Corporation, S. Korea
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003063834	A1	20030807	WO 2003-KR200	20030129
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
KR 2003066351	A	20030809	KR 2003-5153	20030127
CA 2472237	A1	20030807	CA 2003-2472237	20030129
EP 1469834	A1	20041027	EP 2003-705420	20030129
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN 1625390	A	20050608	CN 2003-803154	20030129
JP 2005526019	T	20050902	JP 2003-563528	20030129
US 2003180362	A1	20030925	US 2003-357821	20030203

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 2002-5858 A 20020201
WO 2003-KR200 W 20030129

AB The present invention relates to, as a novel oral drug delivery system for control of drug release, a preparation for maintaining drug concentration in blood at a certain level for a prolonged time by allowing the drug to be released by a constant rate through stepwise control of drug release upon the administration of the preparation Compns. of core matrix tablets contained captopril 25, glyceryl behenate 62.5, dibasic calcium phosphate dihydrate 5, Povidone 5, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 150, and Mg stearate 2.5 mg, and moisture (removed during treatment) and the coating solution comprised hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 9.6, Et cellulose 2.4, methylene chloride 93.4, EtOH 93.4, and castor oil 1.2%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 64 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:334870 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:343894
TITLE: Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
INVENTOR(S): Louie-helm, Jenny; Berner, Bret
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Depomed, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003035029	A1	20030501	WO 2002-US34298	20021025
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003091630	A1	20030515	US 2001-14750	20011025
CA 2409910	A1	20030425	CA 2002-2409910	20021025
AU 2002349935	A1	20030506	AU 2002-349935	20021025
EP 1439819	A1	20040728	EP 2002-786525	20021025
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2005506998	T	20050310	JP 2003-537596	20021025
US 2004156899	A1	20040812	US 2004-773986	20040205
MX 2004PA03929	A	20041129	MX 2004-PA3929	20040426

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-14750 A 20011025
WO 2002-US34298 W 20021025

AB Erodible, gastric-retentive dosage forms are provided that are formulated using the in vitro drug release profile obtained with USP disintegration test equipment rather the USP Dissoln. Apparatus The invention is premised on the discovery that the USP disintegration test and modified versions thereof are far more predictive of the in vivo release profile for a controlled release dosage form than is the standard USP disintegration test, particularly controlled release dosage forms of the swellable, erodible type. The dosage forms generally comprise particles of a biocompatible, hydrophilic polymer having the active agent incorporated therein, wherein the particles are optionally but preferably compacted into a tablet or loaded into a capsule. The dosage forms can be used to deliver water-insol. or sparingly soluble drugs as well as water-soluble drugs, providing that the latter are coated with a protective coating or contained in a protective vesicle. Tablet contained BaSO4 21.35, Polyox N-60K 20.02, and Polyox N-80 58.13%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 65 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:242150 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:276257
TITLE: Controlled release compositions containing opioids and polymers

INVENTOR(S): Fischer, Gina; Bar-Shalom, Daniel; Slot, Lillian; Jensen, Christine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Egalet A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003024430	A1	20030327	WO 2002-DK619	20020923
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002339414	A1	20030401	AU 2002-339414	20020923
EP 1429744	A1	20040623	EP 2002-776906	20020923
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004253310	A1	20041216	US 2004-490169	20040723
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DK 2001-1376 A	20010921
			WO 2002-DK619 W	20020923

AB A pharmaceutical composition for controlled release of an active substance. The active substance is released into an aqueous medium by erosion of at least one surface of the composition The composition comprises a matrix containing polymer or a mixture of polymers, an active substance and, optionally, 1 or more excipients, and a coating. A zero order drug release is desirable. The matrix typically comprises PEG and the active substance is typically an opioid such as morphine or a glucuronide. The coating comprises a first cellulose derivative which is substantially insol. in the aqueous medium and at least 1 of a second cellulose derivative which is soluble or dispersible in water, a plasticizer, and, a filler. A composition was prepared from the following ingredients: PEG-200,000 83.5, and morphine sulfate 16.5% by weight The coating and the matrix were prepared as described above. The composition was 9 mm long and had elliptic formed surfaces. Morphine sulfate (96.65%) was released in 8 h.
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 66 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:202477 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:215285
TITLE: Use of μ-opioid receptor agonists and opioid receptor antagonists as combination drugs for the treatment of cancer
INVENTOR(S): Geisslinger, Gerd; Tegeder, Irmgard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Paz Arzneimittel-Entwicklungs Gesellschaft m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2003020277	A1	20030313	WO 2002-EP8181		20020723
W: AU, CA, CN, IL, JP, MX, RU, US					
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR					
DE 10142996	A1	20030327	DE 2001-10142996		20010901
AU 2002331286	A1	20030318	AU 2002-331286		20020723
EP 1420789	A1	20040526	EP 2002-767251		20020723
EP 1420789	B1	20070425			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK					
AT 360420	T	20070515	AT 2002-767251		20020723
US 2005043280	A1	20050224	US 2004-488081		20040503
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10142996	A	20010901
			WO 2002-EP8181	W	20020723

AB The invention discloses the use of active ingredients having μ-opioid receptor agonist activity and opioid receptor antagonist activity as combination drugs for the treatment of cancer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 67 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:202410 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:226705
TITLE: Novel pharmaceuticals comprising drug conjugates with polypeptide carriers
INVENTOR(S): Picariello, Thomas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New River Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 2059 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 24
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2003020200	A2	20030313	WO 2001-US43117		20011116
WO 2003020200	A3	20030912			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2429345	A1	20030313	CA 2001-2429345		20011116
AU 2001297565	A1	20030318	AU 2001-297565		20011116
EP 1357928	A2	20031105	EP 2001-273387		20011116
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
JP 2006516947	T	20060713	JP 2003-524514		20011116
US 2004063628	A1	20040401	US 2002-156527		20020529
US 7060708	B2	20060613			
US 2007060500	A1	20070315	US 2006-392878		20060330
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-248600P	P	20001116
			US 2000-248601P	P	20001116
			US 2000-248603P	P	20001116
			US 2000-248604P	P	20001116
			US 2000-248606P	P	20001116

US 2000-248607P	P	20001116
US 2000-248608P	P	20001116
US 2000-248609P	P	20001116
US 2000-248611P	P	20001116
US 2000-248689P	P	20001116
US 2000-248691P	P	20001116
US 2000-248692P	P	20001116
US 2000-248693P	P	20001116
US 2000-248694P	P	20001116
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US 2000-248698P	P	20001116
US 2000-248701P	P	20001116
US 2000-248702P	P	20001116
US 2000-248703P	P	20001116
US 2000-248704P	P	20001116
US 2000-248705P	P	20001116
US 2000-248706P	P	20001116
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US 2000-248708P	P	20001116
US 2000-248709P	P	20001116
US 2000-248710P	P	20001116
US 2000-248711P	P	20001116
US 2000-248712P	P	20001116
US 1999-265415	B2	19990310
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US 2000-247594P	P	20001114
US 2000-247684P	P	20001114
US 2000-248528P	P	20001116
US 2000-248620P	P	20001116
US 2000-248659P	P	20001116
US 2000-248660P	P	20001116
US 2000-248662P	P	20001116
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US 2000-248717P	P	20001116
US 2000-248718P	P	20001116
US 2000-248719P	P	20001116
US 2000-248720P	P	20001116
US 2000-248733P	P	20001116
US 2000-248737P	P	20001116
US 2000-248738P	P	20001116
US 2000-248748P	P	20001116
US 2000-248764P	P	20001116
US 2000-248767P	P	20001116
US 2000-248768P	P	20001116
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US 2000-248771P	P	20001116
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US 2000-248787P	P	20001116
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US 2000-248795P	P	20001116
US 2000-248796P	P	20001116
US 2000-248797P	P	20001116
US 2001-933708	A2	20010822
US 2001-986426	A2	20011108
US 2001-987458	B2	20011114
WO 2001-US43089	B2	20011114
US 2001-248664P	P	20011116
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US 2001-248666P	P	20011116
US 2001-248667P	P	20011116
US 2001-248668P	P	20011116
US 2001-248669P	P	20011116
US 2001-248671P	P	20011116
US 2001-248672P	P	20011116
US 2001-248673P	P	20011116
US 2001-248674P	P	20011116
US 2001-248675P	P	20011116
US 2001-248676P	P	20011116
US 2001-248677P	P	20011116
US 2001-248678P	P	20011116
US 2001-248679P	P	20011116
US 2001-248680P	P	20011116
US 2001-248681P	P	20011116
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US 2001-248767P	P	20011116
US 2001-248773P	P	20011116
US 2001-248774P	P	20011116
US 2001-248775P	P	20011116
US 2001-248778P	P	20011116
US 2001-248780P	P	20011116
US 2001-248781P	P	20011116
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US 2001-248787P	P	20011116
US 2001-248790P	P	20011116
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US 2001-248792P	P	20011116
US 2001-248793P	P	20011116
US 2001-248833P	P	20011116
US 2001-248848P	P	20011116
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US 2001-988071	B2	20011116
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US 2002-366258P	P	20020322
US 2002-156527	A2	20020529
US 2003-507012P	P	20030930
US 2004-567800P	P	20040505
US 2004-567802P	P	20040505
US 2004-568011P	P	20040505
US 2004-923088	A2	20040823
WO 2004-US32131	A2	20040930

AB A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide and an active agent

attached to said polypeptide is disclosed.

L25 ANSWER 68 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:133051 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:193266
TITLE: Oral dosage form comprising a therapeutic agent and an adverse-effect agent
INVENTOR(S): Wright, Curtis, IV; Carpanzo, Anthony E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique, S.A., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003013538	A1	20030220	WO 2002-US24889	20020805
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
US 2003044458	A1	20030306	US 2002-208817	20020801
CA 2456601	A1	20030220	CA 2002-2456601	20020805
AU 2002326529	A1	20030224	AU 2002-326529	20020805
EP 1414459	A1	20040506	EP 2002-761250	20020805
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
DE 20220838	U1	20040624	DE 2002-20220838	20020805
BR 2002011781	A	20040727	BR 2002-11781	20020805
HU 200401066	A2	20040830	HU 2004-1066	20020805
JP 2005520783	T	20050714	JP 2003-518547	20020805
IN 2004CN00466	A	20051223	IN 2004-CN466	20040404
US 2005063909	A1	20050324	US 2004-948575	20040923

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2001-309791P	P	20010806
	US 2002-208817	A1	20020801
	WO 2002-US24889	W	20020805

AB The present invention provides an oral dosage form comprising a first composition and a second composition The first composition comprises an effective amount of a therapeutic agent and the second composition comprises an effective amount of an adverse-effect agent. The adverse-effect agent is covered with a coating that is substantially insol. in the gastrointestinal tract. In one embodiment, the adverse-effect agent is coated with an outer base-soluble layer and an inner acid-soluble layer. The therapeutic agent can be uncoated or can be coated with a coating having an outer acid-soluble layer and an inner base-soluble layer. The dosage form discourages administration of the therapeutic agent by other than oral administration. Granules prepared from oxycodone hydrochloride 20, spray-dried lactose 59.25, povidone 5, Eudragit RS 30D 10, and triacetin 2 mg, were spray coated with base-soluble coating solution containing Eudragit L, and then acid-soluble coating solution containing Eudragit E100. Another granules prepared from naltrexone hydrochloride 5, spray-dried lactose 59.25, povidone 5, Eudragit RS 30D 10, and triacetin 2 mg, were spray coated with the acid-soluble coating solution, and then the base-soluble coating solution The both granules were encapsulated in a gelatin capsule to make a dosage form of the present invention.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 69 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:133038 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:175878
TITLE: Opioid agonist formulations with releasable and sequestered antagonist
INVENTOR(S): Breder, Christopher; Oshlack, Benjamin; Wright, Curtis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2003013525	A1	20030220	WO 2002-US24944		20020806
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2457361	A1	20030220	CA 2002-2457361		20020806
AU 2002323032	A1	20030224	AU 2002-323032		20020806
US 2003073714	A1	20030417	US 2002-213919		20020806
EP 1414451	A1	20040506	EP 2002-756988		20020806
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK					
NZ 530971	A	20040827	NZ 2002-530971		20020806
JP 2005504041	T	20050210	JP 2003-518534		20020806
HU 200401191	A3	20061128	HU 2004-1191		20020806
ZA 2004000893	A	20050203	ZA 2004-893		20040203
IN 2004DN00260	A	20050401	IN 2004-DN260		20040205
NO 2004000968	A	20040505	NO 2004-968		20040305
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-310536P	P	20010806
			WO 2002-US24944	W	20020806

AB Disclosed are oral dosage forms, comprising (i) a therapeutically effective amount of an opioid agonist (ii) an opioid antagonist in releasable form, and (iii) a sequestered opioid antagonist which is not released when the dosage form is administered intact, and methods thereof. Controlled release tablets of hydrocodone bitartrate containing non-releasable naltrexone hydrochloride beads and releasable naltrexone were prepared

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 70 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:132997 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:175865
TITLE: Compositions containing bitter agents to prevent abuse of opioids
INVENTOR(S): Breder, Christopher; Colucci, Robert; Oshlack, Benjamin; Sackler, Richard; Wright, Curtis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003013476	A1	20030220	WO 2002-US24935	20020806
WO 2003013476	B1	20030703		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2455420	A1	20030220	CA 2002-2455420	20020806
AU 2002355414	A1	20030224	AU 2002-355414	20020806
US 2003064099	A1	20030403	US 2002-213920	20020806
US 7141250	B2	20061128		
US 2003068370	A1	20030410	US 2002-214410	20020806
US 7157103	B2	20070102		
US 2003068375	A1	20030410	US 2002-214412	20020806
EP 1414413	A1	20040506	EP 2002-752708	20020806
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
DE 20220917	U1	20040923	DE 2002-20220917	20020806
HU 200401344	A2	20041129	HU 2004-1344	20020806
JP 2005500364	T	20050106	JP 2003-518486	20020806
BR 2002012020	A	20050816	BR 2002-12020	20020806
IN 2004DN00261	A	20050401	IN 2004-DN261	20040205
US 2007020188	A1	20070125	US 2006-525395	20060922

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 2001-310514P	P	20010806
US 2001-310534P	P	20010806
US 2001-310535P	P	20010806
US 2002-213920	A1	20020806
US 2002-214410	A1	20020806
US 2002-214412	A1	20020806
WO 2002-US24935	W	20020806

AB Methods and compns. for preventing abuse of dosage forms comprise an opioid analgesic or other drug which may be the subject of abuse, and at least one aversive agent in an effective amount to deter an abuser from administering a tampered form of the dosage form i.v., intranasally, and/or orally. Thus, a formulation contained oxycodone-HCl 20.0, spray-dried lactose 59.25, Povidone 5.0, Eudragit RS30D 10.0, triacetin 2.0, xanthan gum 9.0, stearyl alc.25.0, talc 2.5, Mg stearate 1.25, and Opadry Pink YS-14518A 5.0 mg/unit.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 71 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:132966 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:175859
TITLE: Sequestered opioid antagonist formulations
INVENTOR(S): Breder, Christopher; Oshlac, Benjamin; Wright, Curtis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003013433	A2	20030220	WO 2002-US24946	20020806
WO 2003013433	A3	20040415		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002324624	A1	20030224	AU 2002-324624	20020806
US 2003157168	A1	20030821	US 2002-214408	20020806
US 2006182801	A1	20060817	US 2006-352900	20060213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-310533P	P 20010806
			US 2002-214408	B1 20020806
			WO 2002-US24946	W 20020806

AB Disclosed is an oral dosage form comprising (1) an opioid agonist in a releasable form and (ii) sequestered opioid antagonist which is substantially not release when the dosage form is administered intact, such that the ratio of the mean Cmax of the antagonist after single dose oral administration of the dosage form after tampering to the mean Cmax of antagonist after single dose oral administration of an intact dosage form is at least 1.5:1. Thus, capsules contained naltrexone-HCl 2.0, Eudrgait RSPO 88.0, stearyl alc. 15.0, stearic acid 15.0, and BHT 1.0 mg/unit.

L25 ANSWER 72 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:796118 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:296992
TITLE: Sustained-release gel coatings based on gelatin and hydrophobic polymer
INVENTOR(S): Sackler, Richard S.; Oshlack, Benjamin; Wright, Curtis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003190362	A1	20031009	US 2003-401111	20030326
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-367832P	P 20020326

AB A coating composition for oral sustained drug release comprising a mixture of gelatin and hydrophobic polymer is described. An oral composition comprises a plurality of inert beads, a first layer comprising active agent disposed on the inert beads, and a second layer comprising a mixture of gelatin and hydrophobic polymer disposed on the first layer. For example, a sustained-release gel coating contained gelatin 40%, Et cellulose 50%, glycerin 5%, and water 5%. The coating can enrobe a sustained-release or immediate release oxycodone matrix.

L25 ANSWER 73 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:609873 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:154910
TITLE: Manufacture of oral dosage forms delivering both immediate-release and sustained-release drugs

INVENTOR(S): Lim, Jong C.; Shell, John N.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Depomed, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003147952	A1	20030807	US 2002-66146	20020201
US 6682759	B2	20040127		
WO 2003066028	A1	20030814	WO 2003-US2809	20030128
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003207755	A1	20030902	AU 2003-207755	20030128
EP 1469838	A1	20041027	EP 2003-705993	20030128
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005521674	T	20050721	JP 2003-565452	20030128
NZ 534312	A	20060224	NZ 2003-534312	20030128
CA 2417686	A1	20030801	CA 2003-2417686	20030130
CA 2417686	C	20060606		
MX 2004PA07371	A	20041126	MX 2004-PA7371	20040729

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-66146 A 20020201
WO 2003-US2809 W 20030128

AB A method is disclosed for manufacturing a pharmaceutical tablet for oral administration, the tablet combining both immediate-release and prolonged-release modes of drug delivery and using an immediate-release drug that is either insol. in water or only sparingly soluble and is present in a very small amount compared to the prolonged -release drug. The method involves the use of particles of the immediate-release drug that are equal to or less than 10 μ in diameter, applied as a layer or coating over a core of the prolonged-release drug, the layer or coating being either the drug particles themselves, applied as an aqueous suspension, or a solid mixture containing the drug in admixt. with a material that disintegrates rapidly in gastric fluid. The result in both cases is a high degree of uniformity in the proportions of the immediate-release and prolonged-release drugs, uniformity that is otherwise difficult to achieve in view of the insoly. of the immediate-release drug and its relatively small amount compared to the prolonged-released drug. Tablets containing metformin-HCl and glimepiride were prepared containing HPMC and PEG, using Polysorbate 80 solns.

L25 ANSWER 74 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:570641 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:111675
TITLE: Method for constipation treatment
INVENTOR(S): Gibson, Karen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 53,962.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003139396	A1	20030724	US 2002-108659	20020327
US 2004198723	A1	20041007	US 2002-53962	20020122
US 2003153592	A1	20030814	US 2003-349431	20030122
US 6713470	B2	20040330		
US 2004167146	A1	20040826	US 2003-622492	20030721
US 2004142959	A1	20040722	US 2004-752411	20040107

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2002-53962	A2	20020122
GB 2002-1367	A	20020122
US 2002-108659	A2	20020327
GB 2002-8129	A	20020409
US 2003-349431	A2	20030122

AB Method is disclosed for the treatment of a patient suffering from constipation. Method comprises the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of devazepide. There is also described a method of treatment of a patient requiring analgesia which comprises the sep., simultaneous or sequential administration of a therapeutically effective amount of an analgesic and a stool softening amount of devazepide. The use of devazepide in the manufacture of a medicament is also described.

L25 ANSWER 75 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004035850 EMBASE
TITLE: [Tramadol chloride prolonged release from matrix tablets containing hypromellose].
PRODULJENO OSLOBADANJE TRAMADOL-KLORIDA IZ MATRIKSNOG SUSTAVA S HIPROMELOZOM.
AUTHOR: Kalcic I.; Betlehem-Bebek S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: I. Kalcic, Belupo, Ltd. Pharmaceut./Cosmetics, Koprivnica, Croatia
SOURCE: Farmaceutski Glasnik, (2003) Vol. 59, No. 12, pp. 543-548.
Refs: 8
ISSN: 0014-8202 CODEN: FAGLAI
COUNTRY: Croatia
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: Croatian
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: 4 May 2007
AB Therapeutic systems with prolonged drug release has been suggested. Prolonged drug release from tablet matrix is based on hypromellose content. Different types of hypromellose were used: Methocel K 5M, Methocel K 15M, and Methocel K 100M. Influence of hypromelose type, hypromellose content, tablet hardness and dissolution media on the release of tramadol chloride were investigated. It is concluded that tablet hardness and dissolution media in this particular case have no effect on drug release. Drug release profile is mainly controlled by the hypromellose type and content.

L25 ANSWER 76 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:286050 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:341582
TITLE: Novel design of a self-correcting monolithic controlled-release delivery system for tramadol

AUTHOR(S): Hite, M.; Federici, C.; Turner, S.; Fassihi, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research and Product Development group, SCOLR, Inc, USA
SOURCE: Drug Delivery Technology (2003), 3(2), 48-55
CODEN: DDTRAW; ISSN: 1537-2898
PUBLISHER: Drug Delivery Technology LLC
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Tramadol is an effective centrally acting analgesic with good oral bioavailability and relatively short elimination half-life. The objective of present research was to design a simple monolithic, solid oral dosage form capable of displaying 12- and 24-h near zero-order in vitro dissoln. profiles for tramadol hydrochloride. The delivery system design is based on inclusion of specific electrolytes in a hydrophilic matrix. Formulations were selected to exhibit exceptional robustness in a variety of pH-buffered media and hydrodynamic conditions, and were also selected to be manufacturable as directly compressible dry blends possessing adequate flow properties for tableting on conventional equipments. Dissoln. studies were conducted using a type II apparatus in a variety of media and hydrodynamic conditions. Near zero-order and bimodal release was achieved for 12 and 24 h with formulations having different drug loadings. Release performance in various media showed predictable and similar (±10%) release profiles when formulations were subjected to changes in pH, ionic strength, surfactant concentration, and slight formulation composition changes. Results indicate that development of a readily manufacturable, robust, and rugged controlled-release formulation of tramadol is possible using the designed novel self-correcting monolithic delivery system.

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 77 OF 122 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003039160 EMBASE
TITLE: Academic detailing of meperidine at a teaching hospital.
AUTHOR: Boothby L.A.; Wang L.-J.; Mayhew S.; Chestnutt L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. L.A. Boothby, 710 Center Street, Columbus, GA 31902, United States. lisa.boothby@crhs.net
SOURCE: Hospital Pharmacy, (1 Jan 2003) Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 30-35.
Refs: 36
ISSN: 0018-5787 CODEN: HOPHAZ
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: 20 Feb 2004

AB Meperidine (Demerol) is an opiate analgesic that is not considered first-line therapy for most pain management indications because of concerns about its safety and efficacy. Inpatient data from a 417-bed community teaching hospital revealed high use of meperidine in oral, IM, and IV forms. A multifaceted academic detailing approach was employed to change prescribing behavior and decrease meperidine use. This approach included conducting two concurrent Medication Use Evaluations; Grand Rounds presentations for pharmacy staff, nurses, and medical residents; solicitation of opinion leaders; pocket and table-top cards; newsletter articles; and provision of pharmaceutical care. Comparing the number of meperidine doses dispensed per adjusted patient day before and after the intervention, use was reduced by 0.0966 doses per patient ($P < 0.05$: 95% CI, 0.0955 to 0.0977). The number of

patients receiving meperidine was reduced by 2.43% (P < 0.05: 95% CI, 1.97 to 2.88). This translates into a relative reduction of 29.5% in patients receiving meperidine and a relative reduction of 31% in meperidine doses dispensed per patient after academic detailing initiatives vs before. Eighty-five percent of standard orders were changed to improve therapy; these changes included converting meperidine to morphine or hydromorphone, decreasing cumulative acetaminophen daily dosages, using controlled-release and immediate-release opioids for pain management when oral therapy was tolerated, and combining modalities with different mechanisms of action for synergy and to decrease potential adverse effects from larger dosages of single entities. Academic detailing of meperidine resulted in short-term changes in prescribing patterns and decreased meperidine use at this institution. Long-term implications for pain management have not yet been assessed.

L25 ANSWER 78 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:964221 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:29161
TITLE: Oral controlled release drug delivery system with husk powder from Lepidium sativum seeds
INVENTOR(S): Avachat, Makarand K.; Dhamne, Abhijit G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Blue Cross Laboratories Limited, India
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2002100438	A1	20021219	WO 2002-IN97		20020402
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
IN 2001MU00541	A	20050812	IN 2001-MU541		20010612
AU 2002256875	A1	20021223	AU 2002-256875		20020402
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IN 2001-MU541	A	20010612
			WO 2002-IN97	W	20020402

AB A solid controlled release oral unit dose pharmaceutical composition, comprising one or more of therapeutic agent/drug and a gel forming husk powder obtained from Lepidium sativum seeds. Crosslinking enhancers and/or pharmaceutically acceptable excipients may be present. The gel-forming husk powder obtained from L. sativum seeds is present in the range of 10-70% of the total weight of dosage form and the crosslinking enhancer, selected from xanthan gum, karaya gum and the like, in amts. of 3-10% by weight of the dosage form to give a release profile between 4 to 20 h. The total excipients are present at 10-40% by weight of the total dosage form. The composition may be in the form of tablets, capsules and pellets. For example, controlled-release tablets were prepared containing diclofenac sodium 100.00 mg, garden cress husk 120.00 mg, xanthan gum 12.00 mg, lactose 20.00 mg, magnesium stearate 3.00 mg, talc 4.00 mg, and Aerosil-200 3.00 mg. Drug release profile was 10.13, 25.95, 42.21, 54.99, and 67.29% after 1, 4, 8, 12 and 16 h, resp.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 79 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:888533 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:375269
TITLE: Abuse-resistant opioid dosage form
INVENTOR(S): Kao, Huai-Hung; Zeng, Yadi; Howard-Sparks, Michelle; Jim, Fai
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Endo Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002092059	A1	20021121	WO 2002-US15021	20020510
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2446738	A1	20021121	CA 2002-2446738	20020510
AU 2002303718	A1	20021125	AU 2002-303718	20020510
US 2003004177	A1	20030102	US 2002-143140	20020510
EP 1389092	A1	20040218	EP 2002-731767	20020510
EP 1389092	B1	20061115		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
CN 1592609	A	20050309	CN 2002-809737	20020510
JP 2005515960	T	20050602	JP 2002-588977	20020510
AT 345112	T	20061215	AT 2002-731767	20020510
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-290438P P	20010511
			WO 2002-US15021 W	20020510

AB A controlled-release pharmaceutical dosage from comprises an opioid agonist and one or more opioid antagonists contained in a matrix sep. from the opioid agonist. The sep. matrix for the opioid antagonist allows independent release rates to be achieved for the opioid and opioid antagonist(s). The antagonist(s) can be released slowly or fully contained when the tablet is taken orally. Crushing the tablet allows full release of the antagonist(s), deterring abuse. The abuse deterring antagonist(s) may be an opioid antagonist, an irritant, another appropriate antagonist(s), or a combination thereof. The invention also allows variable release of the opioid and antagonist(s).
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 80 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:675820 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:222032
TITLE: Pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners
INVENTOR(S): Bartholomaeus, Johannes; Kugelmann, Heinrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gruenenthal G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2002067916	A2	20020906	WO 2002-EP2169		20020228
WO 2002067916	A3	20031218			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
DE 10109763	A1	20020905	DE 2001-10109763		20010228
CA 2439269	A1	20020906	CA 2002-2439269		20020228
AU 2002247745	A1	20020912	AU 2002-247745		20020228
HU 200303325	A2	20040128	HU 2003-3325		20020228
EP 1390023	A2	20040225	EP 2002-716816		20020228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
BR 2002007726	A	20040727	BR 2002-7726		20020228
JP 2004527491	T	20040909	JP 2002-567284		20020228
CN 1561203	A	20050105	CN 2002-809051		20020228
ZA 2004010015	A	20050719	ZA 2004-10015		20020228
NZ 528302	A	20070223	NZ 2002-528302		20020228
ZA 2003006529	A	20050121	ZA 2003-6529		20030821
US 2005176790	A1	20050811	US 2003-647882		20030825
NO 2003003815	A	20030909	NO 2003-3815		20030827
MX 2003PA07712	A	20040316	MX 2003-PA7712		20030827
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10109763	A	20010228
			WO 2002-EP2169	W	20020228

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:222032

AB The invention concerns salts of pharmaceutical active substances with artificial sweeteners that have lower water-solubility than other salt forms of the same drug and their bitterness is reduced or eliminated. Pharmaceutical salts of various drugs in the saccharinate form are claimed here with the exception of tramadol, (+)-tramadol, (-)-tramadol, (+)-demethyltramadol and (-)-demethyltramadol. Thus diphenhydramine saccharinate was prepared from diphenhydramine hydrochloride and sodium saccharinate dihydrate. The 0.94 g of the product was used for oral gel tablet preparation that further contained (g): methylparaben 0.33; propylparaben 0.05; xylitol 75.0; xanthan gum 2; tutti frutti flavor 0.625.

L25 ANSWER 81 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:675740 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206559
TITLE: Pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners
INVENTOR(S): Bartholomaeus, Johannes; Kugelmann, Heinrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gruenenthal G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002067651	A2	20020906	WO 2002-EP2072	20020227
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,				

LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL,
PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

DE 10109763	A1	20020905	DE 2001-10109763		20010228
AU 2002253076	A1	20020912	AU 2002-253076		20020227
CN 1561203	A	20050105	CN 2002-809051		20020228
ZA 2004010015	A	20050719	ZA 2004-10015		20020228
ZA 2003006529	A	20050121	ZA 2003-6529		20030821
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10109763	A	20010228
			WO 2002-EP2072	W	20020227

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:206559

AB The invention concerns salts of pharmaceutical active substances with artificial sweeteners that have lower water-solubility than other salt forms of the same drug and their bitterness is reduced or eliminated. Pharmaceutical salts of various drugs in the saccharinate form are claimed here with the exception of tramadol. Thus diphenhydramine saccharinate was prepared from diphenhydramine hydrochloride and sodium saccharinate dihydrate. The 0.94 g of the product was used for oral gel tablet preparation that further contained (g): methylparaben 0.33; propylparaben 0.05; xylitol 75.0; xanthan gum 2; tutti frutti flavor 0.625.

L25 ANSWER 82 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:657942 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206539
TITLE: Combined formulation of racemate tramadol and (+)-O-desmethyltramadol in sustained-release and non-sustained-release form
INVENTOR(S): Friderichs, Elmar; Bartholomaeus, Johannes; Wnendt, Stephan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gruenenthal G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2002066025	A2	20020829	WO 2002-EP1762		20020220
WO 2002066025	A3	20030424			

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL,
PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

DE 10108123	A1	20021002	DE 2001-10108123		20010221
AU 2002250977	A1	20020904	AU 2002-250977		20020220
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10108123	A	20010221
			WO 2002-EP1762	W	20020220

AB The invention concerns an active substance combination of racemate tramadol and (+)-O-desmethyltramadol in sustained-release and non-sustained-release form and its application as analgesics and antidiarrheal agent. The drug combination can be prepared as including the two different-types of delivery systems in one capsule or preparing layered

tablets, further combinations are in form of gels, gums, drops, transdermal systems etc. Pharmacokinetic data are given on analgesic effect in mice.

L25 ANSWER 83 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:236845 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:268152
TITLE: Oral once daily tramadol beads composition
INVENTOR(S): Vanderbist, Francis; Sereno, Antonio; Baudier, Philippe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SMB Technology, Belg.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1190712	A1	20020327	EP 2001-870026	20010214
EP 1190712	B1	20040901		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 274906	T	20040915	AT 2001-870026	20010214
PT 1190712	T	20050131	PT 2001-870026	20010214
ES 2228789	T3	20050416	ES 2001-1870026	20010214

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2000-870214 A 20000922

AB The unit dosage form comprises a core containing tramadol or its pharmaceutical acceptable salts a water soluble insulating membrane separating the tramadol containing core from the controlled release membrane, and a controlled release membrane. Uncoated beads comprising tramadol.HCl (I) 31.8, microcryst. cellulose 21.0, sucrose stearate 2.17, and water 7.24 kg were coated with a coating suspension comprising hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 1.35, talc 5.40, and water 18.0 kg to produce the insulation membrane, followed by coating with controlled release composition comprising talc 1.08, Polysorbate-80 0.216, simethicone 0.540, magnesium stearate 0.216, and water 18.0. Gelatin capsules were filled with 451 mg of above coated beads/capsule, thus each capsule contained 200 mg I. Dissoln. rate and pharmacokinetics of I was studied.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 84 OF 122 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:864026 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 604KB
TITLE: Evidence for and against the use of opioid analgesics for chronic nonmalignant low back pain: A review
AUTHOR: Bartleson J D (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mayo Clin, Dept Neurol, Rochester, MN 55905 USA (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: PAIN MEDICINE, (SEP 2002) Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 260-271.
ISSN: 1526-2375.
PUBLISHER: BLACKWELL PUBLISHING INC, 350 MAIN ST, MALDEN, MA 02148 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 48
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Nov 2002
Last Updated on STN: 8 Nov 2002

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Introduction. Opioid analgesics are very effective for treating pain, but their chronic use in nonmalignant conditions is controversial. Low back pain is a common condition, and chronic low back pain (CLBP) is the most frequent regional pain syndrome in the United States. This article reviews the evidence for and against the use of chronic opioid analgesic therapy (COAT) for patients with CLBP unrelated to cancer.

Methods. A literature review was conducted looking for reports of oral or transdermal opioid analgesic therapy for CLBP.

Results. There are very few randomized controlled trials of COAT for CLBP. The scant evidence that is available suggests that over the short-term, COAT is helpful with patients with CLBP. In the published reports, most of which are brief in duration, COAT is associated with moderate side effects but a low risk of abuse or drug addiction. COAT was not associated with adverse long-term sequelae. Longer-acting opioid analgesics may be preferable to shorter-acting agents. Patient selection and close follow-up are critical to good outcomes.

Conclusions. There is a place for the use of chronic oral or transdermal opioid analgesics in the treatment of some patients with CLBP.

L25 ANSWER 85 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002333868 EMBASE
TITLE: The clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of bupropion and nicotine replacement therapy for smoking cessation: A systematic review and economic evaluation.
AUTHOR: Woolacott N.F.; Jones L.; Forbes C.A.; Mather L.C.; Sowden A.J.; Song F.J.; Raftery J.P.; Aveyard P.N.; Hyde C.J.; Barton P.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: N.F. Woolacott, NHS Ctr. for Rev. and Dissemination, University of York, York, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Health Technology Assessment, (2002) Vol. 6, No. 16, pp. 236p. .
Refs: 522
ISSN: 1366-5278 CODEN: HTASFX
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
030 Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 3 Oct 2002

L25 ANSWER 86 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002058945 EMBASE
TITLE: Treatment of postherpetic neuralgia: A systematic review of the literature.
AUTHOR: Alper B.S.; Lewis P.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. B.S. Alper, Department of Family Medicine, Univ. of MO-Columbia Sch. of Med., Columbia, MO 65212, United States. alperb@health.missouri.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Family Practice, (2002) Vol. 51, No. 2, pp. 121-128. .
Refs: 49
ISSN: 0094-3509 CODEN: JFAPDE
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery

017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Feb 2002
Last Updated on STN: 21 Feb 2002

AB OBJECTIVES: We wanted to determine whether any treatment had been shown to reduce pain or disability from postherpetic neuralgia (PHN), a common sequela of herpes zoster in elderly patients. STUDY DESIGN: We undertook a systematic review of English-language randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of treatments of PHN with evaluation periods longer than 24 hours. DATA SOURCES: We systematically searched MEDLINE, Current Contents, and the Cochrane Library. We also searched reference lists of identified trials and reviews and contacted content experts. OUTCOMES MEASURED: Two reviewers independently evaluated RCTs for methodologic quality and data extraction. Outcomes of primary focus were pain and quality of life. RESULTS: Twenty-seven RCTs met inclusion criteria and were reviewed. Six trials of tricyclic antidepressants found evidence for clinically meaningful effects over 6 weeks. All other treatments were evaluated in no more than 2 trials meeting our inclusion criteria. Topical capsaicin 0.075%, gabapentin, and controlled-release oxycodone were shown to be effective, but the clinically meaningful benefit is difficult to quantify. Intrathecal methylprednisolone and possibly bupivacaine sympathetic blocks are helpful in refractory cases. Other treatments evaluated, including topical lidocaine, had no evidence or inconsistent evidence of benefit. CONCLUSIONS: No single best treatment for PHN is known. Tricyclic antidepressants, topical capsaicin, gabapentin, and oxycodone are effective for alleviating PHN; however, long-term, clinically meaningful benefits are uncertain and side effects are common. Patients with PHN refractory to these therapies may benefit from intrathecal methylprednisolone. Little evidence is available regarding treatment of PHN of less than 6 months' duration.

L25 ANSWER 87 OF 122 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:309566 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 538VG
TITLE: Individual choice of opioids and formulations: Strategies to achieve the optimum for the patient
AUTHOR: Simpson K H (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: St James Univ Hosp, Leeds LS9 7TF, W Yorkshire, England (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: England
SOURCE: CLINICAL RHEUMATOLOGY, (FEB 2002) Vol. 21, Supp. [1], pp. S5-S8.
ISSN: 0770-3198.
PUBLISHER: SPRINGER-VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 9
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 26 Apr 2002

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The role of opioid therapy in chronic musculoskeletal disease continues to be controversial. However, recent years have seen a gradual shift towards the use of opioid therapy in chronic non-malignant pain (CNMP) following recognition that at least a subpopulation of such patients appears to benefit from long-term opioid treatment. Misconceptions about. opioids and the associated risk of dependence stemmed from older research that was fundamentally flawed. More recent, rigorous research has yielded clearer statistics on opioid dependence and has highlighted the need for screening to identify individuals who may require closer monitoring during long-term opioid therapy. Controlled-release

formulations (oral and transdermal) for the management of steady pain, in conjunction with fast-acting, immediate-release formulations for the management of breakthrough pain, may be available for a wide range of opioid analgesics, providing comprehensive therapy systems for use in CNMP. However, there are no universal criteria that can be confidently used to,select CNMP patients who might profit from or be responsive to opioid therapy. Opioid treatment must therefore be individualised for each patient, based on a clear understanding of drug absorption, metabolism, toxicity and binding characteristics, using opioid switching strategies where appropriate. Practical guidelines for opioid therapy in CNMP include regular and systematic checks of treatment results to adjust therapy for each individual patient and to ensure optimum benefit.

L25 ANSWER 88 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002111953 EMBASE
TITLE: Individual choice of opioids and formulations: Strategies to achieve the optimum for the patient.
AUTHOR: Simpson K.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. K.H. Simpson, St James's University Hospital, Leeds, United Kingdom. k.simpson@btinternet.com
SOURCE: Clinical Rheumatology, (2002) Vol. 21, No. 1 SUPPL., pp. S5-S8. .
Refs: 9
ISSN: 0770-3198 CODEN: CLRHD6
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 024 Anesthesiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 11 Apr 2002

AB The role of opioid therapy in chronic musculoskeletal disease continues to be controversial. However, recent years have seen a gradual shift towards the use of opioid therapy in chronic non-malignant pain (CNMP) following recognition that at least a subpopulation of such patients appears to benefit from long-term opioid treatment. Misconceptions about opioids and the associated risk of dependence stemmed from older research that was fundamentally flawed. More recent, rigorous research has yielded clearer statistics on opioid dependence and has highlighted the need for screening to identify individuals who may require closer monitoring during long-term opioid therapy. Controlled-release formulations (oral and transdermal) for the management of steady pain, in conjunction with fast-acting, immediate-release formulations for the management of breakthrough pain, may be available for a wide range of opioid analgesics, providing comprehensive therapy systems for use in CNMP. However, there are no universal criteria that can be confidently used to select CNMP patients who might profit from or be responsive to opioid therapy. Opioid treatment must therefore be individualised for each patient, based on a clear understanding of drug absorption, metabolism, toxicity and binding characteristics, using opioid switching strategies where appropriate. Practical guidelines for opioid therapy in CNMP include regular and systematic checks of treatment results to adjust therapy for each individual patient and to ensure optimum benefit.

L25 ANSWER 89 OF 122 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:94635 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200094635
TITLE: Controlled release formulation.

AUTHOR(S): Miller, Ronald Brown [Inventor, Reprint author]; Malkowska, Sandra Therese Antoinette [Inventor]; Wimmer, Walter [Inventor]; Hahn, Udo [Inventor]; Leslie, Stewart Thomas [Inventor]; Smith, Kevin John [Inventor]; Winkler, Horst [Inventor]; Prater, Derek Allan [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Basel, Switzerland
ASSIGNEE: Euro-Celtique S.A., Luxembourg, Luxembourg
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6326027 20011204
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Dec. 4, 2001) Vol. 1253, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 2002
Last Updated on STN: 25 Feb 2002
AB A controlled release preparation for oral administration contains tramadol, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as active ingredient.

L25 ANSWER 90 OF 122 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:380542 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100380542
TITLE: Controlled release tramadol.
AUTHOR(S): Miller, Ronald Brown [Inventor, Reprint author]; Leslie, Stewart Thomas [Inventor]; Malkowska, Sandra Therese Antoinette [Inventor]; Smith, Kevin John [Inventor]; Wimmer, Walter [Inventor]; Winkler, Horst [Inventor]; Hahn, Udo [Inventor]; Prater, Derek Allan [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Basel, Switzerland
ASSIGNEE: Euro-Celtique S.A., Luxembourg, Luxembourg
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6254887 20010703
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (July 3, 2001) Vol. 1248, No. 1. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Aug 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
AB A controlled release preparation for oral administration contains tramadol, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as active ingredient.

L25 ANSWER 91 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:780643 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:335144
TITLE: Drug delivery system for avoiding pharmacokinetic interaction between drugs and method thereof
INVENTOR(S): Sawada, Toyohiro; Sako, Kazuhiro; Yoshioka, Tatsunobu; Watanabe, Shunsuke
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001078681	A1	20011025	WO 2001-JP3228	20010416
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,				

HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002022054	A1	20020221	US 2001-834414	20010412
US 6761895	B2	20040713		
EP 1275373	A1	20030115	EP 2001-923966	20010416
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2005163840	A1	20050728	US 2004-866524	20040610

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2000-197574P	P	20000417
US 2001-834414	A1	20010412
WO 2001-JP3228	W	20010416

AB Disclosed a system for avoiding an unfavorable pharmacokinetic interaction between a drug and another concomitant drug which comprises controlling the release time and/or release site of the drug and/or the concomitant drug in the body. A controlled-release tablet of conivaptan hydrochloride was prepared and applied to a dog with midazolam oral liquid to examine the blood concentration of midazolam. The obtained conivaptan tablet showed no effect on metabolism of midazolam through drug metabolizing enzyme CYP3A4.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 92 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:676572 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:216020
TITLE: Controlled release oral drug delivery systems containing sucrose fatty acid esters
INVENTOR(S): Hoffmann, Torsten; Pieroth, Michael; Zessin, Gerhard; Landgraf, Karl-Friedrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Awd. Pharma G.m.b.H. and Co. K.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001066081	A2	20010913	WO 2001-EP2500	20010306
WO 2001066081	A3	20020314		
W: AU, BG, BR, BY, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LT, LV, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, UA, UZ, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, MD, TJ, TM				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
DE 10010509	A1	20010913	DE 2000-10010509	20000308
US 2002015730	A1	20020207	US 2001-793936	20010227
EP 1267828	A2	20030102	EP 2001-923641	20010306
EP 1267828	B1	20060802		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, TR				
BR 2001009036	A	20030318	BR 2001-9036	20010306
HU 200204513	A2	20030528	HU 2002-4513	20010306
JP 2003528829	T	20030930	JP 2001-564734	20010306
EE 200200504	A	20040216	EE 2002-504	20010306
NZ 521215	A	20050429	NZ 2001-521215	20010306
IN 2002KN00104	A	20050311	IN 2002-KN104	20020827

NO 2002004237	A	20020905	NO 2002-4237		20020905
BG 107064	A	20030430	BG 2002-107064		20020905
HK 1054697	A1	20060728	HK 2003-107084		20030930
US 2006029670	A1	20060209	US 2005-163297		20051013
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2000-10010509	A	20000308
			US 2000-187962P	P	20000309
			US 2001-793936	A3	20010227
			WO 2001-EP2500	W	20010306

AB The invention relates to novel oral pharmaceutical formulations having a variably adjustable release effect. The formulations contain one or several sucrose fatty acid esters as exclusive release control agents, in addition to one or several active ingredients. Saccharose fatty acid esters are mixed with the active ingredient and are also used addnl. to coat the formulation. The invention also relates to a method for the production of the formulations by fusion granulation or fusion pelletizing. The pharmaceutical formulations range from quick release to delayed release drugs. Thus 400 g tramadol hydrochloride and 400 g saccharose ester stearate (HLB value = 1) were mixed with 700 rpm and disintegrated with 3000 rpm at 55°C; the produced granules were sieved through a 1.4 mm mesh.

L25 ANSWER 93 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:597803 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	135:170791
TITLE:	Tamper-resistant oral opioid agonist formulations
INVENTOR(S):	Oshlack, Benjamin; Wright, Curtis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Euro-Celtique, S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001058451	A1	20010816	WO 2001-US4346	20010208
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2400567	A1	20010816	CA 2001-2400567	20010208
AU 200136876	A	20010820	AU 2001-36876	20010208
AU 776666	B2	20040916		
BR 2001008380	A	20021029	BR 2001-8380	20010208
EP 1299104	A1	20030409	EP 2001-909086	20010208
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
HU 200204229	A2	20030428	HU 2002-4229	20010208
JP 2003522146	T	20030722	JP 2001-557561	20010208
US 2003143269	A1	20030731	US 2001-781081	20010208
US 6696088	B2	20040224		
EE 200200437	A	20031215	EE 2002-437	20010208
NZ 520554	A	20050826	NZ 2001-520554	20010208
AP 1665	A	20061031	AP 2002-2617	20010208
W: GM, GH, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SL, SD, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW				
NO 2002003728	A	20021004	NO 2002-3728	20020807
MX 2002PA07686	A	20030327	MX 2002-PA7686	20020808

BG 106986	A	20030430	BG 2002-106986		20020808
US 2004186121	A1	20040923	US 2003-689866		20031021
US 2004092542	A1	20040513	US 2003-700893		20031104
US 2005181046	A1	20050818	US 2003-700861		20031104
US 2006039970	A1	20060223	US 2003-700906		20031104
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-181369P	P	20000208
			US 2001-781081	A1	20010208
			WO 2001-US4346	W	20010208

AB An oral dosage form comprising (i) an opioid agonist in releasable form and (ii) a sequestered opioid antagonist which is substantially not released when the dosage form is administered intact is described. The ratio of the amount of opioid antagonist released from oral dosage form after tampering to the amount of said antagonist released from the intact dosage form is about 4:1 or greater, based on the in-vitro dissoln. at 1 h of the dosage form in 900 mL of Simulated Gastric Fluid using a USP Type II (paddle) apparatus at 75 rpm at 37°, wherein said agonist and antagonist are interdispersed and are not isolated from each other in two distinct layers. For example, hard gelatin controlled-release capsules contained hydromorphone-HCl 12 mg, Eudragit RSPO 76.5 mg, Et cellulose 4.5 mg, stearyl alc. 27.0 mg, and naltrexone-HCl pellets each containing naltrexone-HCl 2.0 mg, Eudragit RSPO 96.0 mg, stearyl alc. 22.0 mg, dibasic calcium phosphate 6.0 mg, and BTH 1.0 mg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 94 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:581682 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:142272

TITLE: Shell-and-core dosage form approaching zero-order drug release

INVENTOR(S): Berner, Bret; Louie-Helm, Jenny; Gusler, Gloria; Shell, John N.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Depomed, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001056544	A2	20010809	WO 2001-US3027	20010130
WO 2001056544	A3	20020502		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2396782	A1	20010809	CA 2001-2396782	20010130
EP 1251832	A2	20021030	EP 2001-906794	20010130
EP 1251832	B1	20060927		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003521507	T	20030715	JP 2001-556236	20010130
AU 767812	B2	20031127	AU 2001-34661	20010130
AT 340563	T	20061015	AT 2001-906794	20010130
MX 2002PA07254	A	20021209	MX 2002-PA7254	20020725
US 2003104062	A1	20030605	US 2002-213823	20020807

HK 1050493	A1	20061201	HK 2003-102713		20030415
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-498945	A	20000204
			WO 2001-US3027	W	20010130

AB Drugs are formulated as oral dosage forms for controlled release in which the release rate limiting portion is a shell surrounding the drug-containing core. The shell releases drug from the core by permitting diffusion of the drug from the core. The shell also promotes gastric retention of the dosage form by swelling upon imbibition of gastric fluid to a size that is retained in the stomach during the postprandial or fed mode. Thus, core containing Polyox-303 700 and the shell 200 mg was prepared with the drug loading in the core being 71.4% by weight (with no drug contained in the shell). The release rate approached zero order.

L25 ANSWER 95 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:396644 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	135:24671
TITLE:	Solid carriers for improved delivery of active ingredients in pharmaceutical compositions
INVENTOR(S):	Patel, Manesh V.; Chen, Feng-jing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Lipocine, Inc., USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	13

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001037808	A1	20010531	WO 2000-US32255	20001122
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6248363	B1	20010619	US 1999-447690	19991123
CA 2391923	A1	20010531	CA 2000-2391923	20001122
EP 1233756	A1	20020828	EP 2000-980761	20001122
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003517470	T	20030527	JP 2001-539423	20001122
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-447690 A	19991123
			WO 2000-US32255 W	20001122

AB The present invention provides solid pharmaceutical compns. for improved delivery of a wide variety of pharmaceutical active ingredients contained therein or sep. administered. In one embodiment, the solid pharmaceutical composition includes a solid carrier, the solid carrier including a substrate and an encapsulation coat on the substrate.. The encapsulation coat can include different combinations of pharmaceutical active ingredients, hydrophilic surfactant, lipophilic surfactants and triglycerides. In another embodiment, the solid pharmaceutical composition includes a solid carrier, the solid carrier being formed of different combinations of pharmaceutical active ingredients, hydrophilic surfactants, lipophilic surfactants and triglycerides. The compns. of the present invention can be used for improved delivery of hydrophilic or hydrophobic pharmaceutical active ingredients, such as drugs, nutritionals, cosmeceuticals and diagnostic agents. A composition contained glyburide 1, PEG 40 stearate 33, glycerol monolaurate 17, and nonpareil seed 80 g.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 96 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:643368 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:200484
TITLE: Extending the duration of drug release within the stomach during the fed mode
INVENTOR(S): Shell, John W.; Louie-Helm, Jenny; Markey, Micheline
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 25 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 870,509, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001018070	A1	20010830	US 1999-282233	19990329
US 6340475	B2	20020122		
WO 9855107	A1	19981210	WO 1998-US11302	19980605
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003039688	A1	20030227	US 2001-45823	20011106
US 6635280	B2	20031021		
US 2002051820	A1	20020502	US 2001-990061	20011120
CA 2364845	A1	20030612	CA 2001-2364845	20011212
CA 2364845	C	20070320		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1997-870509 B2 19970606
WO 1998-US11302 W 19980605
US 1999-282233 A1 19990329

AB Drugs are formulated as unit oral dosage forms by incorporating them into polymeric matrixes comprised of hydrophilic polymers that swell upon imbibition of water to a size that is large enough to promote retention of the dosage form in the stomach during the fed mode. The oral formulation is designed for gastric retention and controlled delivery of an incorporated drug into the gastric cavity, and thus administered, the drug is released from the matrix into the gastric fluid by solution diffusion. The swollen polymeric matrix, having achieved sufficient size, remains in the gastric cavity for several hours if administered while the patient is in the fed mode, and remains intact long enough for substantially all of the drug to be released before substantial dissoln. of the matrix occurs. The swelling matrix lowers the accessibility of the gastric fluid to the drug and thereby reduces the drug release rate. This process, together with diffusion retardation by selection of specific polymers, polymer mol. wts., and other variables, results in a sustained and controlled delivery rate of the drug to the gastric cavity. An example illustrated the controlled release behavior of metformin-HCl from a PEG matrix.

L25 ANSWER 97 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:676154 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:216014
TITLE: Controlled release oral drug delivery systems containing sucrose fatty acid esters
INVENTOR(S): Hoffmann, Torsten; Pieroth, Michael; Zessin, Gerhard;

Landgraf, Karl-Friedrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Arzneimittelwerk Dresden G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 48 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10010509	A1	20010913	DE 2000-10010509	20000308
WO 2001066081	A2	20010913	WO 2001-EP2500	20010306
WO 2001066081	A3	20020314		
W: AU, BG, BR, BY, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LT, LV, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, UA, UZ, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, MD, TJ, TM				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1267828	A2	20030102	EP 2001-923641	20010306
EP 1267828	B1	20060802		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, TR				
BR 2001009036	A	20030318	BR 2001-9036	20010306
HU 200204513	A2	20030528	HU 2002-4513	20010306
JP 2003528829	T	20030930	JP 2001-564734	20010306
EE 200200504	A	20040216	EE 2002-504	20010306
NZ 521215	A	20050429	NZ 2001-521215	20010306
AT 334659	T	20060815	AT 2001-923641	20010306
CA 2339913	A1	20010908	CA 2001-2339913	20010307
IN 2002KN00104	A	20050311	IN 2002-KN104	20020827
ZA 2002007050	A	20021120	ZA 2002-7050	20020903
NO 2002004237	A	20020905	NO 2002-4237	20020905
BG 107064	A	20030430	BG 2002-107064	20020905
HK 1054697	A1	20060728	HK 2003-107084	20030930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2000-10010509 A	20000308
			US 2000-187962P P	20000309
			WO 2001-EP2500 W	20010306

AB The invention relates to oral pharmaceutical formulations having a variably adjustable release effect. The formulations contain one or several sucrose fatty acid esters as exclusive release control agents, in addition to one or several active ingredients. Saccharose fatty acid esters are mixed with the active ingredient and are also used addnl. to coat the formulation. The invention also relates to a method for the production of the formulations by fusion granulation or fusion pelletizing. The pharmaceutical formulations range from quick release to delayed release drugs. Thus 400 g tramadolhydrochloride and 400 g saccharose ester stearate (HLB value = 1) were mixed with 700 rpm and disintegrated with 3000 rpm at 55°C; the produced granules were sieved through a 1.4 mm mesh.

L25 ANSWER 98 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:360089 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:345771
TITLE: Programmed-release pharmaceutical formulation
INVENTOR(S): Athayde, Alcebiades de Mendonca
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Libbs Farmaceutica Ltda., Brazil
SOURCE: Braz. Pedido PI, 8 pp.
CODEN: BPXXDX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Portuguese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BR 9905674	A	20010724	BR 1999-5674	19991129
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			BR 1999-5674	19991129

AB The invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation for oral use and discloses a method for the production thereof. The preparation is to be used for treatment of chronic or acute pain of variable intensities and of various origins, such as post-operative, trauma, fracture, neoplasia, etc. The formulation is based upon Tramadol hydrochloride, an opioid analgesic, formulated as a multiparticulate composition for programmed release of 50-100 mg of the drug.

L25 ANSWER 99 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:865840 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:329429
TITLE: Controlled-release compositions of metamizole and tramadol
INVENTOR(S): Fabiani, Fabio; Valenti, Mauro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farmaceutici Formenti S.P.A., Italy
SOURCE: Ital. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: ITXXCZ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Italian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
IT 2000MI0113	A1	20010730	IT 2000-MI113	20000128
IT 1317742	B1	20030715		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 2000-MI113	20000128

AB Oral pharmaceutical solid forms for controlled release of combinations of metamizole and tramadol are disclosed. A process of melt-granulation for production of granules coated with a hydrophilic polymer is also disclosed.

L25 ANSWER 100 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:347084 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:78307
TITLE: Employment of lambda carrageenan complexes in controlled release tablet formulations
AUTHOR(S): Bonferoni, M. C.; Aguzzi, C.; Rossi, S.; Ferrari, F.; Caramella, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Pavia, Pavia, 27100, Italy
SOURCE: Proceedings - 28th International Symposium on Controlled Release of Bioactive Materials and 4th Consumer & Diversified Products Conference, San Diego, CA, United States, June 23-27, 2001 (2001), Volume 1, 744-745. Controlled Release Society: Minneapolis, Minn.
CODEN: 69CNY8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

AB Controlled release formulations were obtained based on complexes between lambda carrageenan and three basic drugs: Metoprolol tartrate, Tramadol HCl and Bupropion HCl. For all the drugs considered the release was completed in about 10-12 h, although different kinetics were observed depending on the solubility of the complexes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 101 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001267664 EMBASE
TITLE: Management of acute and postoperative pain.
AUTHOR: Joshi G.P.; White P.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. G.P. Joshi, Department of Anesthesiology, Texas Univ. Southwestern Med. Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75390-9068, United States. girish.joshi@utsouthwestern.edu
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, (2001) Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 417-421. .
Refs: 45
ISSN: 0952-7907 CODEN: COAEE2
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 024 Anesthesiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Aug 2001
Last Updated on STN: 16 Aug 2001

AB The optimal management of postoperative pain is a prerequisite for early recovery and shorter hospital stays. The use of multimodal analgesia techniques involving the use of opioid and non-opioid (local anesthetics, ketamine, acetaminophen, and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) analgesic drugs can markedly enhance pain relief in the perioperative period. .COPYRGT. 2001 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

L25 ANSWER 102 OF 122 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:490785 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 441DE
TITLE: Alternative opioids to morphine in palliative care: a review of current practice and evidence
AUTHOR: Barnett M (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Warwick, Ctr Primary Hlth Care Studies, Coventry CV4 7AL, W Midlands, England (Reprint); Walsgrave Gen Hosp, Coventry CV2 2DY, W Midlands, England
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: England
SOURCE: POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL JOURNAL, (JUN 2001) Vol. 77, No. 908, pp. 371-378.
ISSN: 0032-5473.
PUBLISHER: BRITISH MED JOURNAL PUBL GROUP, BRITISH MED ASSOC HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON WC1H 9JR, ENGLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 37
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jun 2001

L25 ANSWER 103 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001354560 EMBASE
TITLE: Analgesic efficacy and side effects of oral tramadol and morphine administered orally in the treatment of cancer pain.
AUTHOR: Leppert W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. W. Leppert, Department of Palliative Care, Karol Marcinkowski Medical Univ., ul. Lakowa 1/2, 61-878 Poznan, Poland. wleppert@oncology.usoms.poznan.pl
SOURCE: Nowotwory, (2001) Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 257-266. .
Refs: 30

ISSN: 0029-540X CODEN: NOWOAL
COUNTRY: Poland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Polish
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Oct 2001
Last Updated on STN: 25 Oct 2001

AB Aims of the study. To assess the analgesic efficacy and side effects of tramadol and equianalgesic doses of morphine and to assess the quality of life (QL) in patients suffering from cancer pain and to establish equianalgesic doses of oral tramadol and morphine. Patients and methods. Fourty opioid-naive patients with moderate, strong or very strong cancer pain (verbal scale) or at least 45 mm on VAS scale, were treated with tramadol (20 patients) or morphine (20 patients). During the first 7 days the pain was stabilised by the use of immediate release forms of tramadol (drops, capsules) or morphine (water solution). After 7 days, if a satisfactory pain relief was achieved and appropriate daily doses were applied (tramadol 150-600 mg, morphine 20-200 mg) patients were switched to controlled release forms of tramadol - Tramal Long (Retard) tablets - or sustained release morphine (MST Continus tablets or M-eslon capsules) for 28 days. QL was assessed by QLQ C 30 questionnaire. Pain intensity was appraised by VAS and verbal scale, side effects by verbal scale. Results. The duration of treatment was 3-310 (mean 87.15±78.23) days for Tramal Retard and 5-502 (mean 100.05±102.67) days for morphine MST Continus and M-eslon. Daily doses were as follows: 200-600 (mean 322.22±116.60) mg for tramadol and 20-270 (123.5±78.15) mg for morphine. Satisfactory analgesia was achieved in both groups. However, in patients with neuropathic pain better analgesic effect was noted in the morphine group (significant difference in VAS scale after first week of the treatment. 80% of patients in both groups preferred the treatment with controlled release forms of tramadol and morphine. The treatment was well tolerated, 17 patients in tramadol group and 18 in morphine group completed the study. More side effects were noted in morphine group, however significant differences appeared only in drowsiness, difficulties in passing urine, sweating and dizziness intensity. QL results revealed better global QL and less fatigue after 35 days of the tramadol treatment. Conclusions. Tramadol and equianalgesic doses of morphine (up to 270 mg/day) in immediate and controlled release forms are effective in the treatment of different types of moderate and severe cancer pain. Tramadol is less effective in patients with neuropathic pain. Both drugs can be safely used at home. Better global QL and less fatigue was observed after 35 days of the tramadol treatment. Tramadol is recommended in patients with moderate pain (VAS 30-54 mm) and morphine in patients with severe and very severe pain (VAS > 54 mm). Equianalgesic doses of tramadol and morphine administered orally are 4:1.

L25 ANSWER 104 OF 122 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002031295 EMBASE
TITLE: Control of non-malignant chronic pain conditions in Japan and the possible future role of tramadol.
AUTHOR: Itoh T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. T. Itoh, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, School of Medicine, Tokyo Women's Medical University, 8-1 Kawada-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8666, Japan. office@ort.twmu.ac.jp
SOURCE: European Journal of Pain, (2001) Vol. 5, No. SUPPL. A, pp.

87-89. .
Refs: 5
ISSN: 1090-3801 CODEN: EJPAFJ
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
033 Orthopedic Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Feb 2002
Last Updated on STN: 7 Feb 2002

AB Pharmacological treatment is the most common treatment for non-malignant chronic pain diseases such as lumbar and/or cervical spondylosis and osteoarthritis of the knee or hip joint. In Japan, opioid analgesics cannot be used for non-malignant chronic pain syndromes because of the strict regulations for opioid use by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) do not have sufficient effect as analgesics for some painful conditions as well as having possible serious side-effects on the gastrointestinal tract and kidneys. According to the Japanese Rheumatism Foundation report on NSAID-induced gastrointestinal lesions in 1991, gastric ulcers were found in 15.5% of 1008 patients who underwent endoscopic examinations. In multicentric questionnaire research, it was discovered that 63% received NSAIDs for longer than 3 months. New drugs having stronger effects for chronic pain and less severe adverse side-effects are expected within the decade. Tramadol hydrochloride controlled-release is a long-and centrally acting analgesic without serious side-effects for which we are currently going on to the phase II trial in collaborative studies between Japan and the United States for non-malignant chronic pain diseases. .COPYRGT. 2001 European Federation of Chapters of the International Association for the Study of Pain.

L25 ANSWER 105 OF 122 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001040579 EMBASE
TITLE: Retrospective study of the use of hydromorphone in palliative care patients with normal and abnormal urea and creatinine.
AUTHOR: Lee M.A.; Leng M.E.F.; Tiernan E.J.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M.E.F. Leng, Department of Palliative Medicine, Roxburghe House Milltimber, Aberdeen AB13 0HR, United Kingdom. mhoiraleng@hotmail.com
SOURCE: Palliative Medicine, (2001) Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 26-34. .
Refs: 28
ISSN: 0269-2163 CODEN: PAMDE2
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Feb 2001
Last Updated on STN: 15 Feb 2001

AB An uncontrolled retrospective study was conducted looking at the use of oral controlled-release hydromorphone in palliative care patients. Over a 2-year period 55 patients were switched to hydromorphone therapy, and the efficacy and outcomes were assessed. Urea and electrolyte measurements were also recorded at the time of opioid switch and renal impairment defined as urea > 10.5 mmol/l and/or creatinine ≥ 101 mmol/l. This group of 29 patients with abnormal

urea and/or creatinine (Group 1) was compared with the remaining 26 patients (Group 2) who had normal urea and creatinine. The major reasons for change to hydromorphone were side-effects (cognitive/drowsiness/nausea) on previous therapy. Following a switch to hydromorphone these side-effects improved in over 80% of patients (n = 55). Comparison between Group 1 and 2 demonstrated a significant difference in renal function but no significant differences in reasons for change, dose of opiods or response to change (over 80% improvement following opioid switch). We conclude that hydromorphone is a flexible second-line alternative to morphine that is particularly useful when intolerable side-effects are experienced with other opioids. In renal impairment (including two patients with end-stage renal failure) we found hydromorphone to be safe and effective. Further clinical and pharmacokinetic studies are required.

L25 ANSWER 106 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002055405 EMBASE
TITLE: The palliative medical approach to the management of HIV/AIDS patients.
AUTHOR: Browde S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S. Browde, Palliative Medicine Institute, Broll Place, Sunnyside Office Park, Park Town, Johannesburg, South Africa
SOURCE: Southern African Journal of HIV Medicine, (2001) No. 6, pp. 15-16.
ISSN: 1608-9693 CODEN: SAJHBT
COUNTRY: South Africa
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Note
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Feb 2002
Last Updated on STN: 21 Feb 2002

L25 ANSWER 107 OF 122 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:269292 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100269292
TITLE: Controlled release oral dosage form.
AUTHOR(S): Sriwongjanya, Mongkol [Inventor, Reprint author]; Weng, Timothy [Inventor]; Chou, Joseph [Inventor]; Chen, Chih-Ming [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Davie, FL, USA
ASSIGNEE: Andex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, FL, USA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6156342 20001205
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Dec. 5, 2000) Vol. 1241, No. 1. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

AB A controlled release dosage form for an analgesic that does not contain an expanding polymer and comprising a core containing the analgesic, preferably tramadol or it pharmaceutically acceptable deviates and a semipermeable membrane coating the core.

L25 ANSWER 108 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:259997 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:284241
TITLE: Opioid analgesic
INVENTOR(S): Wimmer, Walter; Broegmann, Bianca; Hahn, Udo; Spitzley, Christof
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euroceltique S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000021520	A2	20000420	WO 1999-EP7842	19991015
WO 2000021520	A3	20000803		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1121109	A2	20010808	EP 1999-953856	19991015
EP 1121109	B1	20060531		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
JP 2002527384	T	20020827	JP 2000-575496	19991015
AT 327742	T	20060615	AT 1999-953856	19991015
PT 1121109	T	20060929	PT 1999-953856	19991015
US 2002165248	A1	20021107	US 2002-128632	20020423
US 6806294	B2	20041019		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
DE 1998-29818454	U	19981015
WO 1999-EP7842	W	19991015
US 2001-807492	B1	20010413

AB A pharmaceutical preparation, especially for oral administration, containing ≥1 opioid analgesic and formulation components influencing the release of the active substance is formulated proportionally for rapid and retarded release in such a way that the in vitro release rate from the preparation according to the paddle method shows a mean value of >40 weight% after 1 h, and the average value of the in vitro release rate after 4 h is still <80 weight% of the active substance. Thus, a delayed-release formulation of tramadol-HCl was prepared containing tramadol-HCl 75, lactose.H2O 50, ethylcellulose 8, cetostearyl alc. 32, talc 2, Mg stearate 1.5, oleic acid 1, di-Bu sebacate 1.7, and H2O 2 mg. A rapid-release formulation was also prepared containing tramadol-HCl 25, lactose.H2O 27.5, Mg stearate 1, PVP 4.25, microcryst. cellulose 27.5, and H2O 1 mg. These 2 formulations were incorporated into a 2-layer tablet and coated with a mixture of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, polydextrose, Macrogol 4000, and talc to produce a 290-mg tablet. The plasma tramadol level 1, 1.5, 2, 3, and 4 h after ingestion of 1 tablet was 87.53, 110.53, 109.27, 100.65, and 92.25 ng/mL, resp.

L25 ANSWER 109 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:415457 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:48881
TITLE: Powder-layered oral dosage forms
INVENTOR(S): Oshlack, Benjamin; Pedi, Frank
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Purdue Pharma L.P., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 19 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 760,724,

abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6077533	A	20000620	US 1998-5864	19980112
US 5411745	A	19950502	US 1994-249150	19940525
US 7060293	B1	20060613	US 2000-598324	20000620
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-249150 A2	19940525
			US 1995-431359 B1	19950428
			US 1996-760724 B2	19961205
			US 1998-5864 A2	19980112

AB An oral dosage form of morphine is formulated by powder-layering an homogeneous mixture of morphine sulfate and hydrous lactose impalpable onto inert beads to obtain a multiparticulate product. A plurality of the powder-layered beads may be administered either in immediate release form or in an extended release form by coating with a hydrophobic material. In addition, multi-particulate oral dosage forms containing therapeutically effective agents containing a plurality of pharmaceutically acceptable inert beads powder-layered with homogeneous mixture of a therapeutically effective agent and hydrous lactose impalpable are also disclosed. A method of preparing the dosage forms as well as a method of preparing spheroids containing the homogeneous mixture of therapeutically effective agent and hydrous lactose impalpable are also described. A batch of morphine sulfate high-load beads was manufactured by using an alternate method of powder layering. The formulation consisted of morphine sulfate powder 50.0, lactose hydrous impalpable 10.0, povidone 1.5, sugar beads-30/35 14.0, purified water qs, and Opadry Blue YS-1-10542A 3.9 mg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 110 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:493069 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:109961
TITLE: Opioid analgesics with controlled release
INVENTOR(S): Betzing, Jurgen; Bartholomaus, Johannes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Grunenthal G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 6 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1020185	A2	20000719	EP 1999-125470	19991221
EP 1020185	A3	20000927		
EP 1020185	B1	20040102		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19901687	A1	20000720	DE 1999-19901687	19990118
DE 19901687	B4	20060601		
AT 257012	T	20040115	AT 1999-125470	19991221
PT 1020185	T	20040531	PT 1999-125470	19991221
ES 2213971	T3	20040901	ES 1999-125470	19991221
AU 771064	B2	20040311	AU 2000-10113	20000105
NZ 502261	A	20011130	NZ 2000-502261	20000111

JP 2000212072	A	20000802	JP 2000-6879		20000114
ZA 2000000173	A	20000807	ZA 2000-173		20000117
CN 1270029	A	20001018	CN 2000-104523		20000117
HU 200000138	A2	20010228	HU 2000-138		20000117
HU 200000138	A3	20010328			
MX 200000604	A	20020108	MX 2000-604		20000117
RU 2239417	C2	20041110	RU 2000-101024		20000117
IL 134076	A	20050517	IL 2000-134076		20000117
SK 285129	B6	20060707	SK 2000-64		20000117
US 6685964	B1	20040203	US 2000-484016		20000118
HK 1029749	A1	20040924	HK 2001-100109		20010105
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19901687	A	19990118

AB A preparation for oral administration is disclosed which allows for controlled release of an opioid analgesic supplied in crystal form, with particle size from 10μm to 3 mm, preferably, 50μm to 1 mm, which has a retardant action. Retardant polymers may include acrylic resins and/or cellulose derivs. Opioids may include hydromorphone, oxycodone, morphine, levorphanol, methadone, etc.

L25 ANSWER 111 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:493066 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:109959
TITLE: Analgesic composition with controlled release
INVENTOR(S): Betzing, Jurgen; Bartholomaus, Johannes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Grunenthal G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1020183	A2	20000719	EP 1999-125471	19991221
EP 1020183	A3	20000920		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19901683	A1	20000720	DE 1999-19901683	19990118
DE 19901683	B4	20050721		
AU 777330	B2	20041014	AU 2000-10107	20000105
NZ 502260	A	20020201	NZ 2000-502260	20000111
JP 2000212069	A	20000802	JP 2000-6880	20000114
ZA 2000000171	A	20000807	ZA 2000-171	20000117
CN 1270028	A	20001018	CN 2000-104185	20000117
HU 200000137	A2	20010228	HU 2000-137	20000117
HU 200000137	A3	20010328		
MX 200000603	A	20020108	MX 2000-603	20000117
RU 2244541	C2	20050120	RU 2000-101023	20000117
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19901683	A 19990118

AB The invention discloses an oral controlled-release preparation allowing controlled release of at least an analgesic consisting of microtablets <3 mm in diameter

L25 ANSWER 112 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000195190 EMBASE
TITLE: Treatment of postherpetic neuralgia: An update.
AUTHOR: Kanazi G.E.; Johnson R.W.; Dworkin R.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. R.H. Dworkin, Department of Anesthesiology, University of Rochester, School of Medicine and Dentistry, 601 Elmwood Avenue, Rochester, NY 14642, United States
SOURCE: Drugs, (2000) Vol. 59, No. 5, pp. 1113-1126.

Refs: 121
ISSN: 0012-6667 CODEN: DRUGAY
COUNTRY: New Zealand
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 038 Adverse Reactions Titles
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
037 Drug Literature Index
030 Pharmacology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Jun 2000
Last Updated on STN: 30 Jun 2000

AB Postherpetic neuralgia (PHN) is a chronic pain syndrome that is often refractory to treatment and can last for years, causing physical and social disability, psychological distress, and increased use of the healthcare system. In this paper we provide an update on recent developments in the treatment of PHN. We emphasise the results of recent studies that provide an evidence-based approach for treating PHN that was not available until very recently. In randomised, controlled clinical trials, the topical lidocaine patch, gabapentin, and controlled release oxycodone have been shown to provide superior pain relief in patients with PHN when compared with placebo. It has also recently been demonstrated that the tricyclic antidepressant nortriptyline provides equivalent analgesic benefit when compared with amitriptyline, but is better tolerated. Based on these results, nortriptyline can now be considered the preferred antidepressant for the treatment of PHN, although desipramine may be used if the patient experiences unacceptable sedation from nortriptyline. The topical lidocaine patch, gabapentin and controlled release oxycodone all appear to be as effective as tricyclic antidepressants in the treatment of patients with PHN, and the results of these recent studies suggest that each of these treatments should be considered early in the course of treatment. Additional controlled trials are needed to compare the efficacy and tolerability of these 4 treatments - tricyclic antidepressants, gabapentin, the topical lidocaine patch and controlled release opioid analgesics - used singly and in various combinations in the treatment of patients with PHN.

L25 ANSWER 113 OF 122 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001069335 EMBASE
TITLE: Post-herpetic neuralgia.
AUTHOR: Chong S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. S. Chong, Department of Neurology, Kings College Hospital, London, United Kingdom
SOURCE: CPD Anaesthesia, (2000) Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 126-129. .
Refs: 35
ISSN: 1466-2922 CODEN: CPANF3
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
032 Psychiatry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Mar 2001

Last Updated on STN: 1 Mar 2001

AB Post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN) is a common painful eruption secondary to reactivation of herpes zoster virus. It may follow chickenpox by many years and is defined as persistence of pain more than one month after the eruption of vesicles. This review article discusses the pathophysiology and treatment of this common painful condition as well as analysing likely benefits of potential future treatments.

L25 ANSWER 114 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:763854 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:6366
TITLE: Controlled release oral dosage form
INVENTOR(S): Sriwongjanya, Mongkol; Weng, Timothy; Chou, Joseph; Chen, Chih-Ming
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Andrx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9961005	A1	19991202	WO 1999-US10098	19990510
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6156342	A	20001205	US 1998-84622	19980526
AU 9939770	A	19991213	AU 1999-39770	19990510
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-84622 A	19980526
			WO 1999-US10098 W	19990510

AB Disclosed is a controlled release dosage form for an analgesic that does not contain an expanding polymer and comprising a core containing the analgesic, preferably tramadol or its pharmaceutically acceptable derivs. and a semipermeable membrane coating the core. A core tablet was formulated containing tramadol ·HCl 16.67, lactose monohydrate 82.33, colloidal silica 0.5, and Mg stearate 0.5 % and the core was coated to have a final composition containing the core 87.5, cellulose acetate 7.5, Eudragit S100 2.5, triacetin 0.625, PEG-400 0.625, and sugars 1.25 %.
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 115 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:53424 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:100696
TITLE: Stabilized sustained release tramadol formulations
INVENTOR(S): Oshlack, Benjamin; Huang, Hua-Pin; Chasin, Mark; Goldenheim, Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique, S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9901111	A1	19990114	WO 1998-US14087	19980702
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2270975	A1	19990114	CA 1998-2270975	19980702
CA 2270975	C	20030401		
AU 9882934	A	19990125	AU 1998-82934	19980702
EP 1009387	A1	20000621	EP 1998-933239	19980702
EP 1009387	B1	20060412		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
JP 2000510487	T	20000815	JP 1999-507477	19980702
JP 3739410	B2	20060125		
US 6306438	B1	20011023	US 1998-109615	19980702
AT 322892	T	20060415	AT 1998-933239	19980702
PT 1009387	T	20060831	PT 1998-933239	19980702
ES 2263211	T3	20061201	ES 1998-933239	19980702
US 2002102302	A1	20020801	US 2001-52844	20011019
US 6645527	B2	20031111		
JP 2004002419	A	20040108	JP 2003-140053	20030519

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1997-51602P	P	19970702
	JP 1999-507477	A3	19980702
	US 1998-109615	A1	19980702
	WO 1998-US14087	W	19980702

AB A stabilized sustained release oral solid dosage form which includes an effective amount of tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof dispersed in a matrix of a hydrophobic material comprising a wax-like substance which was melted or softened during the preparation of the matrix, is cured at 35-65° for 4-72 h, such that the formulation, when subjected to in vitro dissoln. after exposure to accelerated storage conditions of ≥1 mo at 40° and 75 % RH, releases an amount of tramadol which does not vary at any given dissoln. time point by <20 % of the total amount of tramadol released when compared to in vitro dissoln. conducted prior to subjecting the dosage form to the accelerated storage conditions. A tablet was formulated containing tramadol·HCl 200, Ethocel Std7 110, stearyl alc. 110, di-Bu citrate 22, talc 7.4, and magnesium stearate 3.8 mg. An in vitro dissoln. rate of tramadol·HCl from the tablets was determined and the results showed that the tablet was suitable for administration on an once-a-day basis.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 116 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:75114 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:339161

TITLE: A new method for evaluating drug dosage forms in vitro and in vivo correlation

AUTHOR(S): Su, Jie; Cui, Yong; Zhang, Junshou

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutics, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, 210009, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Journal of Chinese Pharmaceutical Sciences (1999), 8(4), 222-228
CODEN: JCHSE4; ISSN: 1003-1057

PUBLISHER: Beijing Medical University, School of Pharmaceutical

Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A dissoln. model and a dissoln.-absorption model were used to describe in vitro and in vivo fates of drug dosage forms. Accordingly, two groups of equations were developed to display the kinetic processes of the two models. Considering that an in vitro dissoln. test was used not to simulate the absorption of drugs in vivo but to approach its in vivo dissoln. behavior, the in vitro dissoln. rate constant Rout and the in vivo dissoln. rate constant Rin were selected to evaluate the correlation between the in vitro and in vivo processes. Two computer programs were developed to simulate the in vitro and in vivo processes resp., thereby providing the approximation of Rout and Rin. In this simulation, an absorption rate constant Ka (obtained from conventional pharmacokinetic simulation) of drug solution was used to substitute the absolute absorption rate constant Kab (which means the absorption rate constant of a completely dissolved drug solution at the absorption site) of the drug to obtain Rin. Two dosage forms of tramadol hydrochloride (capsule and oral solution) were orally administered to six healthy volunteers and blood samples were assayed with a HPLC procedure with fluorescence detection. The data of oral solution were used to obtain the approximation of Kab. In vitro dissoln. test was also performed with the capsule. After the computer-aided simulation on the data obtained from the capsule, the mean Rin for six volunteers was 6.27±0.52x10-5 mL.mg-2/3.min-1 and the mean Rout of six samples at 0, 25, 100 rpm stirring rate in dissoln. test was 9.03±2.03x10-5, 1.63±0.90x10-4 and 1.80±0.65x10-4 mL.mg-2/3.min-1, resp. These results might suggest that compared with Rin, Rout values were higher to some extent, which means that the dissoln. test method used here achieved a faster dissoln. rate than that of the in vivo. The dissoln. test at 0 rpm stirring rate provided a relatively approx. result, even though it still seemed to be a little faster. This work might introduce a method to evaluate the in vitro and in vivo correlation and to direct the improvement of an in vitro dissoln. test.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 117 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:123996 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:184696
TITLE: Easy to swallow oral medicament composition
INVENTOR(S): Gruber, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Losan Pharma G.m.b.H., Germany; Gruber, Peter
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9806385	A1	19980219	WO 1997-CH299	19970814
W: AU, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, NO, PL, RO, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2262595	A1	19980219	CA 1997-2262595	19970814
CA 2262595	C	20051018		
AU 9736912	A	19980306	AU 1997-36912	19970814
EP 918513	A1	19990602	EP 1997-933611	19970814
EP 918513	B1	20001206		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000516222	T	20001205	JP 1998-509262	19970814
AT 197900	T	20001215	AT 1997-933611	19970814

US 2002068088	A1	20020606	US 1999-242167	19990210
US 6709678	B2	20040323		
US 2004247675	A1	20041209	US 2003-706128	20031112
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1996-2006	A 19960815
			WO 1997-CH299	W 19970814
			US 1999-242167	A1 19990210

AB An easy-to-swallow pharmaceutical composition consists of ≥1 coated particles with a core which contains an active substance and a coat with ≥1 layers. The coating layer(s) contains ≥1 hydratable, pharmaceutically acceptable polymer which, on contact with saliva or water, forms a coherent, moldable, viscous mass with a slippery surface which does not adhere to the mucous membranes of the mouth, and which prevents the active substance-containing particles from leaving the mass and releasing the active substance in the mouth cavity. The (outermost) coating layer contains ≥1 salivation-promoting agent. The properties of the coating make the composition suitable for administering highly dosed or bad-tasting active substances and even for swallowing without any liquid Thus, a solution of ciprofloxacin 2000, Crospovidone XL-M 110, PVP K90 60, water 900, and EtOH 1800 g was spray-coated onto sucrose crystals 0.3-0.6 mm in diameter to produce core particles, which were then coated first with a powdered mixture of NaCl 50, Na saccharin 50, and Na carboxymethylstarch 50 g, and finally [after moistening with EtOH-H2O (1:1)] with a powdered mixture of Na CM-cellulose 275 and talc 75 g.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 118 OF 122 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998078197 EMBASE
TITLE:	Dextropropoxyphene versus morphine in opioid-naive cancer patients with pain.
AUTHOR:	Mercadante S.; Salvaggio L.; Dardanoni G.; Agnello A.; Garofalo S.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Dr. S. Mercadante, Pain Relief and Palliative Care, SAMOT, Via Liberta 191, 90134 Palermo, Italy
SOURCE:	Journal of Pain and Symptom Management, (1998) Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 76-81. .
	Refs: 25
	ISSN: 0885-3924 CODEN: JPSMEU
PUBLISHER IDENT.:	S 0885-3924(97)00257-1
COUNTRY:	United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT:	016 Cancer
	024 Anesthesiology
	037 Drug Literature Index
	038 Adverse Reactions Titles
	039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE:	English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:	English
ENTRY DATE:	Entered STN: 2 Apr 1998
	Last Updated on STN: 2 Apr 1998

AB The role of opioids for moderate pain (so-called 'weak' opioids) in the second step of the World Health Organization's analgesic ladder has been investigated in a prospective randomized study. Sixteen patients were administered dextropropoxyphene (DPP) in a dosage ranging from 120 mg to 240 mg daily (group 1), and 16 patients were administered the lowest doses (20 mg daily) of commercially available controlled-release morphine (group 2). Equianalgesic doses of oral morphine, pain relief and symptoms during the first 10 days of therapy and during the last 4 weeks before death were assessed. Three of 16 patients maintained DPP until death, whereas three patients in group 2 were switched to DPP due to the occurrence of intolerable side effects. Intensity and frequency of nausea and vomiting drowsiness, and dry mouth were higher in group 2 than in group 1 during the initial

treatment. These results stress the role of 'weak' opioids during the induction of opioid therapy in opioid-naive cancer patients.

L25 ANSWER 119 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:429599 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:55914
TITLE: Oral dosage forms containing tramadol and substances with anti-nauseant activity
INVENTOR(S): Miller, Ronald Brown; Leslie, Stewart Thomas; Malkowska, Sandra Therese Antoinette; Prater, Derek Allan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique S.A., Luxembourg; Miller, Ronald Brown; Leslie, Stewart Thomas; Malkowska, Sandra Therese Antoinette; Prater, Derek Allan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9718801	A1	19970529	WO 1996-GB2824	19961115
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9675826	A	19970611	AU 1996-75826	19961115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1995-23566 A	19951117
			WO 1996-GB2824 W	19961115

AB The title formulation comprises tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in combination with a substance having an anti-nauseant activity. A capsule contained tramadol·HCl 50, domperidone 10, microcryst. cellulose 50, Mg stearate 1, and colloidal anhydrous silica 0.3 mg.

L25 ANSWER 120 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:347127 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:321088
TITLE: Controlled-release matrix for pharmaceuticals containing alginate
INVENTOR(S): Krishnamurthy, Thinnayam Naganathan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique, S.A., Luxembourg; Krishnamurthy, Thinnayam Naganathan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9712605	A1	19970410	WO 1996-IB1130	19961001
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY,				

KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA

US 5811126	A	19980922	US 1995-537392		19951002
CA 2207084	A1	19970410	CA 1996-2207084		19961001
AU 9671437	A	19970428	AU 1996-71437		19961001
EP 797435	A1	19971001	EP 1996-932782		19961001
EP 797435	B1	20030903			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					
JP 10502390	T	19980303	JP 1997-514112		19961001
JP 3382950	B2	20030304			
AT 248589	T	20030915	AT 1996-932782		19961001
PT 797435	T	20040130	PT 1996-932782		19961001
ES 2206592	T3	20040516	ES 1996-932782		19961001
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-537392	A	19951002
			WO 1996-IB1130	W	19961001

AB A controlled-release pharmaceutical composition for oral administration in humans or animals, comprises a matrix containing sodium alginate, a water-swellable polymer, a C2-50 edible hydrocarbon derivative having a m.p. 25-90° and a divalent salt selected from the group consisting of iron, zinc, magnesium, aluminum and calcium salts. Thus, controlled-release tablets contained morphine sulfate 60, Hydroxyethyl Cellulose 20, sodium alginate 75, CaCl2 8, lactose 140, cetostearyl alc. 70, talc 5, and Mg stearate 5 mg/tablet.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96278734 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996278734
TITLE: Assessment of analgesia in man: Tramadol controlled release formula vs. tramadol standard formulation.
AUTHOR: Hummel T.; Roscher S.; Pauli E.; Frank M.; Liefhold J.; Fleischer W.; Kobal G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Exp./Clin. Pharmacol./Toxicol., University of Erlangen-Nurnberg, Krankenhausstrasse D-9,91054 Erlangen, Germany
SOURCE: European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, (1996) Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 31-38. .
ISSN: 0031-6970 CODEN: EJCPAS
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
024 Anesthesiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Oct 1996
Last Updated on STN: 15 Oct 1996
AB Objective: The present study tested analgesia produced by a new controlled release formulation of tramadol.
The investigation employed an experimental pain model based on chemo-somatosensory event-related potentials (CSSERP) in response to painful chemical stimuli applied to the nasal mucosa. Study: Twenty healthy volunteers participated in the experiments, which followed a controlled, randomised, double-blind, 3-way cross-over design. Each of the three medications (tramadol 100 mg [T100], tramadol controlled release 100 mg [TCR100] and tramadol controlled release 150 mg [TCR150) was administered orally to fasting subjects. There was at least a 6 day washout period between tests. Each experiment was divided into five sessions, which took

place before and 2, 4, 6, and 12 h after drug administration. In addition to the assessment of CSSERP, subjects rated the intensity of both the tonic and phasic painful stimuli. Nonspecific drug effects were also monitored by means of frequency analysis of the spontaneous EEG, ratings of adverse effects, and the subjects' performance in a tracking task. Results: The significant reduction of amplitude N1 at central recording positions indicated that TCR150 was the most effective analgesic 12 h after administration. Both 6 and 12 h after administration TCR100 was more effective in terms of analgesia compared to T100. In addition, TCR100 appeared to produce fewer adverse effects than the standard formulation of tramadol. Conclusions: The controlled release formulation can be expected to become a valuable tool in peroral therapeutic regimens for chronic pain.

L25 ANSWER 122 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:252633 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:17258
TITLE: Controlled-release formulation containing tramadol
INVENTOR(S): Miller, Ronald Brown; Leslie, Stewart Thomas; Malkowska, Sandra Therese Antoi; Smith, Kevin John; Wimmer, Walter; Winkler, Horst; Hahn, Udo; Prater, Derek Allan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euroceltique S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 14
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 624366	A1	19941117	EP 1994-303128	19940429
EP 624366	B1	19960529		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
DE 4315525	A1	19941117	DE 1993-4315525	19930510
GB 2284760	A	19950621	GB 1993-24045	19931123
GB 2284760	B	19980624		
GB 2287880	A	19951004	GB 1994-4928	19940314
IL 109460	A	19980310	IL 1994-109460	19940427
IL 119660	A	20020912	IL 1994-119660	19940427
ZA 9402959	A	19950105	ZA 1994-2959	19940428
EP 699436	A1	19960306	EP 1995-114527	19940429
EP 699436	B1	20010613		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
AT 138566	T	19960615	AT 1994-303128	19940429
ES 2088312	T3	19960801	ES 1994-303128	19940429
EP 729751	A1	19960904	EP 1996-101147	19940429
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
ES 2159591	T3	20011016	ES 1995-114527	19940429
PT 699436	T	20011030	PT 1995-114527	19940429
EP 1468679	A2	20041020	EP 2004-14719	19940429
EP 1468679	A3	20041124		
EP 1468679	B1	20050831		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
EP 1527775	A1	20050504	EP 2004-30658	19940429
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
AT 303140	T	20050915	AT 2004-14719	19940429
PT 1468679	T	20051130	PT 2004-14719	19940429
ES 2247574	T3	20060301	ES 2004-14719	19940429
CZ 288517	B6	20010711	CZ 1994-1093	19940504
FI 9402092	A	19941111	FI 1994-2092	19940506
HU 75703	A2	19970528	HU 1994-1478	19940506

CA 2123160	A1	19941111	CA 1994-2123160	19940509
CA 2123160	C	20030429		
NO 9401719	A	19941111	NO 1994-1719	19940509
NO 306446	B1	19991108		
AU 9461963	A	19941117	AU 1994-61963	19940509
PL 176474	B1	19990630	PL 1994-303367	19940509
PL 177332	B1	19991029	PL 1994-326373	19940509
JP 07053361	A	19950228	JP 1994-96671	19940510
JP 3045924	B2	20000529		
CN 1099262	A	19950301	CN 1994-105356	19940510
CN 1094755	B	20021127		
US 5591452	A	19970107	US 1994-241129	19940510
JP 11124327	A	19990511	JP 1998-229718	19940510
JP 3267561	B2	20020318		
SK 279971	B6	19990611	SK 1994-541	19940510
JP 2002154954	A	20020528	JP 2001-297270	19940510
JP 3443574	B2	20030902		
SK 283143	B6	20030304	SK 1998-1437	19940510
TW 496736	B	20020801	TW 1996-85103273	19940512
EP 654263	A1	19950524	EP 1994-308493	19941117
EP 654263	B1	20020123		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AT 212224	T	20020215	AT 1994-308493	19941117
ES 2168290	T3	20020616	ES 1994-308493	19941117
PT 654263	T	20020628	PT 1994-308493	19941117
IN 179010	A1	19970809	IN 1994-MA1134	19941121
CZ 289650	B6	20020313	CZ 1994-2866	19941121
IL 111709	A	20021201	IL 1994-111709	19941121
FI 9405476	A	19950524	FI 1994-5476	19941122
FI 113335	B1	20040415		
NO 9404473	A	19950524	NO 1994-4473	19941122
NO 314124	B1	20030203		
HU 74910	A2	19970328	HU 1994-3353	19941122
HU 217205	B	19991228		
SK 280496	B6	20000313	SK 1994-1406	19941122
PL 178883	B1	20000630	PL 1994-305939	19941122
AU 9479015	A	19950601	AU 1994-79015	19941123
AU 682223	B2	19970925		
ZA 9409296	A	19950808	ZA 1994-9296	19941123
CN 1116521	A	19960214	CN 1994-118503	19941123
CN 1121213	B	20030917		
JP 07196475	A	19950801	JP 1994-289936	19941124
JP 3411114	B2	20030526		
JP 2003113075	A	20030418	JP 2002-271157	19941124
ZA 9502013	A	19951211	ZA 1995-2103	19950310
US 6326027	B1	20011204	US 1995-449772	19950524
US 5849240	A	19981215	US 1996-607852	19960227
US 5891471	A	19990406	US 1996-607851	19960227
IN 182370	A1	19990327	IN 1996-MA745	19960504
IN 182556	A1	19990501	IN 1996-MA746	19960506
IN 182557	A1	19990501	IN 1996-MA747	19960506
US 6254887	B1	20010703	US 1996-677798	19960710
IN 182215	A1	19990206	IN 1996-CA1452	19960813
US 5879705	A	19990309	US 1997-843571	19970418
US 5965163	A	19991012	US 1997-944106	19970930
AU 9739957	A	19971218	AU 1997-39957	19971007
US 6143328	A	20001107	US 1999-264399	19990308
CN 1240132	A	20000105	CN 1999-106642	19990517
NO 9903484	A	19941111	NO 1999-3484	19990715
NO 313124	B1	20020819		
US 6162467	A	20001219	US 1999-370270	19990809
AU 9965526	A	20000302	AU 1999-65526	19991224
US 2001019725	A1	20010906	US 2000-740732	20001219
US 2001036477	A1	20011101	US 2001-800204	20010306

US 7074430	B2	20060711			
NO 2001003566	A	19941111	NO 2001-3566		20010719
GR 3036565	T3	20011231	GR 2001-401419		20010906
AU 2002300863	A1	20030220	AU 2002-300863		20020904
FI 2003000560	A	20030414	FI 2003-560		20030414
AU 2004229058	A1	20041202	AU 2004-229058		20041111
AU 2005201142	A1	20050407	AU 2005-201142		20050317
AU 2005203460	A1	20050901	AU 2005-203460		20050804
US 2006269603	A1	20061130	US 2006-435015		20060516
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1993-4315525	A	19930510
			GB 1993-24045	A	19931123
			GB 1994-4544	A	19940309
			GB 1994-4928	A	19940314
			GB 1993-15467	A	19930727
			GB 1994-3922	A	19940301
			IL 1994-109460	A3	19940427
			IN 1994-MA351	A	19940428
			EP 1994-303128	A3	19940429
			EP 1995-114527	A3	19940429
			EP 1996-101147	A3	19940429
			EP 2004-14719	A3	19940429
			JP 1994-96671	A3	19940510
			JP 1998-229718	A3	19940510
			US 1994-241129	A3	19940510
			EP 1994-304144	A	19940609
			GB 1994-11842	A	19940614
			IN 1994-CA455	A1	19940615
			US 1994-269208	B1	19940630
			US 1994-343630	A3	19941122
			JP 1994-289936	A3	19941124
			US 1996-677798	A1	19960710
			US 1997-843571	A1	19970418
			US 1997-944106	A1	19970930
			US 1999-370270	A1	19990809
			AU 1999-65526	A3	19991224
			US 2001-800204	A1	20010306
			AU 2002-29207	A3	20020328

AB A controlled-release preparation for oral administration contains tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as active ingredient. The controlled-release matrix comprises C1-6-alkyl cellulose, C12-36 aliphatic alc., and optionally polyalkylene glycol. For example, a tablet contained tramadol·HCl 100.0, lactose 58.0, Et cellulose 15.0, cetostearyl alc. 52.0, Mg stearate 2.0, and talc 3.0 mg.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:08:03 ON 08 AUG 2007)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:15:26 ON 08 AUG 2007

L1	10	S ECTEINASCIDIN (W)COMPOUND?
L2	3	S (BACTER? OR CANDIDA?) AND L1
L3	8	DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4	2	S L3 AND RECOMBINANT
		E ESTEBAN B P/AU
		E PEREZ T A/AU
L5	629	S E2-E3
		E IGLESIAS A V/AU
		E IGLESIAS ANNA/AU
L6	2	S E3
		E MORENO R M/AU
L7	49	S E3

```
L8          680 S L5 OR L6 OR L7
L9            0 S L3 AND L8

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:39:27 ON 08 AUG 2007
L10       52992 S CONTROLLED (W) RELEASE
L11        3850 S PROLONGED (W)RELEASE
L12       56361 S L10 OR L11
L13          76 S (3(W)METHOXYPHENYL) (W)CYCLOHEXANOL
L14       11588 S TRAMADOL?
L15           0 S [DIMETHYL(W)AMINOMETHYL](3W)(3-METHOXYPHENYL)(W) CYCLOHEXANOL
L16       11594 S L13 OR L14
L17         270 S L12 AND L16
L18       15306 S DOSAGE (W)REGIMEN?
L19           0 S L17 AND L18
L20           0 S 125MG AND 225MG AND 325MG
L21         759 S 75 AND 175 AND 275
L22           0 S L18 AND L21
L23           0 S L17 AND L21
L24         125 S (ORAL OR MOUTH) AND L17
L25         122 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 101 kwic ibib ab

L25  ANSWER 101 OF 122  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
CT   Medical Descriptors:
     *postoperative . . . discharge
     drug efficacy
     perioperative period
     postoperative care
     postoperative nausea: SI, side effect
     postoperative vomiting: SI, side effect
     seizure: SI, side effect
     drug effect
     drug contraindication
     neurologic disease: SI, side effect
       controlled release formulation
     nerve block
     drug induced disease: SI, side effect
     human
     review
     priority journal
     *analgesic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
     *analgesic agent: CB, drug combination
     *analgesic agent:. . . pharmaceutics
     *analgesic agent: AR, intraarticular drug administration
     *analgesic agent: IP, intraperitoneal drug administration
     *analgesic agent: SP, intraspinal drug administration
     *analgesic agent: IV, intravenous drug administration
       *analgesic agent: PO, oral drug administration
     *analgesic agent: RC, rectal drug administration
     *opiate agonist: AE, adverse drug reaction
     *opiate agonist: CB, drug combination
     *opiate agonist: CM, drug comparison
     *opiate agonist: DO, drug dose
     *opiate agonist: DT, drug therapy
     *opiate agonist: PR, pharmaceutics
       *opiate agonist: PO, oral drug administration
     *local anesthetic agent: CB, drug combination
     *local anesthetic agent: DO, drug dose
     *local anesthetic agent: DT, drug therapy
     *local. . . intraarticular drug administration
     *nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: IP, intraperitoneal drug
```

administration
*nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: SP, intraspinal drug administration
*nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: IV, intravenous drug administration
*nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: PO, oral drug administration
*nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: RC, rectal drug administration
*cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitor: CM, drug comparison
*cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitor: DT,. . . blocking agent: DT, drug therapy
*alpha 2 adrenergic receptor stimulating agent: CB, drug combination
*alpha 2 adrenergic receptor stimulating agent: DT, drug therapy
tramadol: AE, adverse drug reaction
tramadol: CM, drug comparison
tramadol: DO, drug dose
tramadol: DT, drug therapy
remifentanil: AE, adverse drug reaction
remifentanil: DT, drug therapy
dipyrone: CM, drug comparison
dipyrone: DT, drug therapy
paracetamol: CB, drug combination
paracetamol: CM,. . . CB, drug combination
codeine: DO, drug dose
codeine: DT, drug therapy
ketamine: DO, drug dose
ketamine: DT, drug therapy
dextromethorphan: DO, drug dose
dextromethorphan: DT, drug therapy
dextromethorphan: PO, oral drug administration
clonidine: CB, drug combination
clonidine: DT, drug therapy

RN (tramadol) 27203-92-5, 36282-47-0; (remifentanil) 132539-07-2; (dipyrone) 50567-35-6, 5907-38-0, 68-89-3; (paracetamol) 103-90-2; (morphine) 52-26-6, 57-27-2; (oxycodone) 124-90-3, 76-42-6; (bupivacaine) 18010-40-7, 2180-92-9, 55750-21-5;. . .

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001267664 EMBASE
TITLE: Management of acute and postoperative pain.
AUTHOR: Joshi G.P.; White P.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. G.P. Joshi, Department of Anesthesiology, Texas Univ. Southwestern Med. Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75390-9068, United States. girish.joshi@utsouthwestern.edu
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, (2001) Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 417-421. .
Refs: 45
ISSN: 0952-7907 CODEN: COAEE2
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 024 Anesthesiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Aug 2001
Last Updated on STN: 16 Aug 2001

AB The optimal management of postoperative pain is a prerequisite for early recovery and shorter hospital stays. The use of multimodal analgesia techniques involving the use of opioid and non-opioid (local anesthetics, ketamine, acetaminophen, and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) analgesic drugs can markedly enhance pain relief in the perioperative period. .COPYRGT. 2001 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:08:03 ON 08 AUG 2007)

```
     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:15:26 ON 08 AUG 2007
L1            10 S ECTEINASCIDIN (W)COMPOUND?
L2             3 S (BACTER? OR CANDIDA?) AND L1
L3             8 DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4             2 S L3 AND RECOMBINANT
                 E ESTEBAN B P/AU
                 E PEREZ T A/AU
L5           629 S E2-E3
                 E IGLESIAS A V/AU
                 E IGLESIAS ANNA/AU
L6             2 S E3
                 E MORENO R M/AU
L7            49 S E3
L8           680 S L5 OR L6 OR L7
L9             0 S L3 AND L8

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:39:27 ON 08 AUG 2007
L10        52992 S CONTROLLED (W) RELEASE
L11         3850 S PROLONGED (W)RELEASE
L12        56361 S L10 OR L11
L13           76 S (3(W)METHOXYPHENYL) (W)CYCLOHEXANOL
L14        11588 S TRAMADOL?
L15            0 S [DIMETHYL(W)AMINOMETHYL](3W)(3-METHOXYPHENYL)(W) CYCLOHEXANOL
L16        11594 S L13 OR L14
L17          270 S L12 AND L16
L18        15306 S DOSAGE (W)REGIMEN?
L19            0 S L17 AND L18
L20            0 S 125MG AND 225MG AND 325MG
L21          759 S 75 AND 175 AND 275
L22            0 S L18 AND L21
L23            0 S L17 AND L21
L24          125 S (ORAL OR MOUTH) AND L17
L25          122 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 121-122 ibib ab

L25 ANSWER 121 OF 122  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights
    reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    96278734  EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     1996278734
TITLE:               Assessment of analgesia in man: Tramadol
                     controlled release formula vs.
                     tramadol standard formulation.
AUTHOR:              Hummel T.; Roscher S.; Pauli E.; Frank M.; Liefhold J.;
                     Fleischer W.; Kobal G.
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Dept. Exp./Clin. Pharmacol./Toxicol., University of
                     Erlangen-Nurnberg, Krankenhausstrasse D-9,91054 Erlangen,
                     Germany
SOURCE:              European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, (1996) Vol. 51,
                     No. 1, pp. 31-38. .
                     ISSN: 0031-6970  CODEN: EJCPAS
COUNTRY:             Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT:        008     Neurology and Neurosurgery
                     024     Anesthesiology
                     030     Pharmacology
                     037     Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE:            English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:    English
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 15 Oct 1996
                     Last Updated on STN: 15 Oct 1996
```

AB Objective: The present study tested analgesia produced by a new controlled release formulation of tramadol. The investigation employed an experimental pain model based on chemo-somatosensory event-related potentials (CSSERP) in response to painful chemical stimuli applied to the nasal mucosa. Study: Twenty healthy volunteers participated in the experiments, which followed a controlled, randomised, double-blind, 3-way cross-over design. Each of the three medications (tramadol 100 mg [T100], tramadol controlled release 100 mg [TCR100] and tramadol controlled release 150 mg [TCR150) was administered orally to fasting subjects. There was at least a 6 day washout period between tests. Each experiment was divided into five sessions, which took place before and 2, 4, 6, and 12 h after drug administration. In addition to the assessment of CSSERP, subjects rated the intensity of both the tonic and phasic painful stimuli. Nonspecific drug effects were also monitored by means of frequency analysis of the spontaneous EEG, ratings of adverse effects, and the subjects' performance in a tracking task. Results: The significant reduction of amplitude N1 at central recording positions indicated that TCR150 was the most effective analgesic 12 h after administration. Both 6 and 12 h after administration TCR100 was more effective in terms of analgesia compared to T100. In addition, TCR100 appeared to produce fewer adverse effects than the standard formulation of tramadol. Conclusions: The controlled release formulation can be expected to become a valuable tool in peroral therapeutic regimens for chronic pain.

L25 ANSWER 122 OF 122 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:252633 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:17258
TITLE: Controlled-release formulation containing tramadol
INVENTOR(S): Miller, Ronald Brown; Leslie, Stewart Thomas; Malkowska, Sandra Therese Antoi; Smith, Kevin John; Wimmer, Walter; Winkler, Horst; Hahn, Udo; Prater, Derek Allan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euroceltique S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 14
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 624366	A1	19941117	EP 1994-303128	19940429
EP 624366	B1	19960529		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
DE 4315525	A1	19941117	DE 1993-4315525	19930510
GB 2284760	A	19950621	GB 1993-24045	19931123
GB 2284760	B	19980624		
GB 2287880	A	19951004	GB 1994-4928	19940314
IL 109460	A	19980310	IL 1994-109460	19940427
IL 119660	A	20020912	IL 1994-119660	19940427
ZA 9402959	A	19950105	ZA 1994-2959	19940428
EP 699436	A1	19960306	EP 1995-114527	19940429
EP 699436	B1	20010613		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
AT 138566	T	19960615	AT 1994-303128	19940429
ES 2088312	T3	19960801	ES 1994-303128	19940429
EP 729751	A1	19960904	EP 1996-101147	19940429
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
ES 2159591	T3	20011016	ES 1995-114527	19940429
PT 699436	T	20011030	PT 1995-114527	19940429

EP 1468679	A2	20041020	EP 2004-14719	19940429
EP 1468679	A3	20041124		
EP 1468679	B1	20050831		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
EP 1527775	A1	20050504	EP 2004-30658	19940429
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
AT 303140	T	20050915	AT 2004-14719	19940429
PT 1468679	T	20051130	PT 2004-14719	19940429
ES 2247574	T3	20060301	ES 2004-14719	19940429
CZ 288517	B6	20010711	CZ 1994-1093	19940504
FI 9402092	A	19941111	FI 1994-2092	19940506
HU 75703	A2	19970528	HU 1994-1478	19940506
CA 2123160	A1	19941111	CA 1994-2123160	19940509
CA 2123160	C	20030429		
NO 9401719	A	19941111	NO 1994-1719	19940509
NO 306446	B1	19991108		
AU 9461963	A	19941117	AU 1994-61963	19940509
PL 176474	B1	19990630	PL 1994-303367	19940509
PL 177332	B1	19991029	PL 1994-326373	19940509
JP 07053361	A	19950228	JP 1994-96671	19940510
JP 3045924	B2	20000529		
CN 1099262	A	19950301	CN 1994-105356	19940510
CN 1094755	B	20021127		
US 5591452	A	19970107	US 1994-241129	19940510
JP 11124327	A	19990511	JP 1998-229718	19940510
JP 3267561	B2	20020318		
SK 279971	B6	19990611	SK 1994-541	19940510
JP 2002154954	A	20020528	JP 2001-297270	19940510
JP 3443574	B2	20030902		
SK 283143	B6	20030304	SK 1998-1437	19940510
TW 496736	B	20020801	TW 1996-85103273	19940512
EP 654263	A1	19950524	EP 1994-308493	19941117
EP 654263	B1	20020123		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AT 212224	T	20020215	AT 1994-308493	19941117
ES 2168290	T3	20020616	ES 1994-308493	19941117
PT 654263	T	20020628	PT 1994-308493	19941117
IN 179010	A1	19970809	IN 1994-MA1134	19941121
CZ 289650	B6	20020313	CZ 1994-2866	19941121
IL 111709	A	20021201	IL 1994-111709	19941121
FI 9405476	A	19950524	FI 1994-5476	19941122
FI 113335	B1	20040415		
NO 9404473	A	19950524	NO 1994-4473	19941122
NO 314124	B1	20030203		
HU 74910	A2	19970328	HU 1994-3353	19941122
HU 217205	B	19991228		
SK 280496	B6	20000313	SK 1994-1406	19941122
PL 178883	B1	20000630	PL 1994-305939	19941122
AU 9479015	A	19950601	AU 1994-79015	19941123
AU 682223	B2	19970925		
ZA 9409296	A	19950808	ZA 1994-9296	19941123
CN 1116521	A	19960214	CN 1994-118503	19941123
CN 1121213	B	20030917		
JP 07196475	A	19950801	JP 1994-289936	19941124
JP 3411114	B2	20030526		
JP 2003113075	A	20030418	JP 2002-271157	19941124
ZA 9502013	A	19951211	ZA 1995-2103	19950310
US 6326027	B1	20011204	US 1995-449772	19950524
US 5849240	A	19981215	US 1996-607852	19960227
US 5891471	A	19990406	US 1996-607851	19960227
IN 182370	A1	19990327	IN 1996-MA745	19960504
IN 182556	A1	19990501	IN 1996-MA746	19960506
IN 182557	A1	19990501	IN 1996-MA747	19960506
US 6254887	B1	20010703	US 1996-677798	19960710

IN 182215	A1	19990206	IN 1996-CA1452		19960813
US 5879705	A	19990309	US 1997-843571		19970418
US 5965163	A	19991012	US 1997-944106		19970930
AU 9739957	A	19971218	AU 1997-39957		19971007
US 6143328	A	20001107	US 1999-264399		19990308
CN 1240132	A	20000105	CN 1999-106642		19990517
NO 9903484	A	19941111	NO 1999-3484		19990715
NO 313124	B1	20020819			
US 6162467	A	20001219	US 1999-370270		19990809
AU 9965526	A	20000302	AU 1999-65526		19991224
US 2001019725	A1	20010906	US 2000-740732		20001219
US 2001036477	A1	20011101	US 2001-800204		20010306
US 7074430	B2	20060711			
NO 2001003566	A	19941111	NO 2001-3566		20010719
GR 3036565	T3	20011231	GR 2001-401419		20010906
AU 2002300863	A1	20030220	AU 2002-300863		20020904
FI 2003000560	A	20030414	FI 2003-560		20030414
AU 2004229058	A1	20041202	AU 2004-229058		20041111
AU 2005201142	A1	20050407	AU 2005-201142		20050317
AU 2005203460	A1	20050901	AU 2005-203460		20050804
US 2006269603	A1	20061130	US 2006-435015		20060516
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1993-4315525	A	19930510
			GB 1993-24045	A	19931123
			GB 1994-4544	A	19940309
			GB 1994-4928	A	19940314
			GB 1993-15467	A	19930727
			GB 1994-3922	A	19940301
			IL 1994-109460	A3	19940427
			IN 1994-MA351	A	19940428
			EP 1994-303128	A3	19940429
			EP 1995-114527	A3	19940429
			EP 1996-101147	A3	19940429
			EP 2004-14719	A3	19940429
			JP 1994-96671	A3	19940510
			JP 1998-229718	A3	19940510
			US 1994-241129	A3	19940510
			EP 1994-304144	A	19940609
			GB 1994-11842	A	19940614
			IN 1994-CA455	A1	19940615
			US 1994-269208	B1	19940630
			US 1994-343630	A3	19941122
			JP 1994-289936	A3	19941124
			US 1996-677798	A1	19960710
			US 1997-843571	A1	19970418
			US 1997-944106	A1	19970930
			US 1999-370270	A1	19990809
			AU 1999-65526	A3	19991224
			US 2001-800204	A1	20010306
			AU 2002-29207	A3	20020328

AB A controlled-release preparation for oral administration contains tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as active ingredient. The controlled-release matrix comprises C1-6-alkyl cellulose, C12-36 aliphatic alc., and optionally polyalkylene glycol. For example, a tablet contained tramadol·HCl 100.0, lactose 58.0, Et cellulose 15.0, cetostearyl alc. 52.0, Mg stearate 2.0, and talc 3.0 mg.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:08:03 ON 08 AUG 2007)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:15:26 ON 08 AUG 2007

```
L1            10 S ECTEINASCIDIN (W)COMPOUND?
L2             3 S (BACTER? OR CANDIDA?) AND L1
L3             8 DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4             2 S L3 AND RECOMBINANT
                 E ESTEBAN B P/AU
                 E PEREZ T A/AU
L5           629 S E2-E3
                 E IGLESIAS A V/AU
                 E IGLESIAS ANNA/AU
L6             2 S E3
                 E MORENO R M/AU
L7            49 S E3
L8           680 S L5 OR L6 OR L7
L9             0 S L3 AND L8

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:39:27 ON 08 AUG 2007
L10        52992 S CONTROLLED (W) RELEASE
L11         3850 S PROLONGED (W)RELEASE
L12        56361 S L10 OR L11
L13           76 S (3(W)METHOXYPHENYL) (W)CYCLOHEXANOL
L14        11588 S TRAMADOL?
L15            0 S [DIMETHYL(W)AMINOMETHYL](3W)(3-METHOXYPHENYL)(W) CYCLOHEXANOL
L16        11594 S L13 OR L14
L17          270 S L12 AND L16
L18        15306 S DOSAGE (W)REGIMEN?
L19            0 S L17 AND L18
L20            0 S 125MG AND 225MG AND 325MG
L21          759 S 75 AND 175 AND 275
L22            0 S L18 AND L21
L23            0 S L17 AND L21
L24          125 S (ORAL OR MOUTH) AND L17
L25          122 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l14(w)l12
L26           27 L14(W) L12

=> s l26 and (oral or mouth)
L27           12 L26 AND (ORAL OR MOUTH)

=> d 1-12 ibib ab

L27  ANSWER 1 OF 12  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    96278734  EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     1996278734
TITLE:               Assessment of analgesia in man: Tramadol
                     controlled release formula vs. tramadol
                     standard formulation.
AUTHOR:              Hummel T.; Roscher S.; Pauli E.; Frank M.; Liefhold J.;
                     Fleischer W.; Kobal G.
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Dept. Exp./Clin. Pharmacol./Toxicol., University of
                     Erlangen-Nurnberg, Krankenhausstrasse D-9,91054 Erlangen,
                     Germany
SOURCE:              European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, (1996) Vol. 51,
                     No. 1, pp. 31-38. .
                     ISSN: 0031-6970  CODEN: EJCPAS
COUNTRY:             Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT:        008     Neurology and Neurosurgery
                     024     Anesthesiology
                     030     Pharmacology
                     037     Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE:            English
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SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Oct 1996
Last Updated on STN: 15 Oct 1996

AB Objective: The present study tested analgesia produced by a new controlled release formulation of tramadol. The investigation employed an experimental pain model based on chemo-somatosensory event-related potentials (CSSERP) in response to painful chemical stimuli applied to the nasal mucosa. Study: Twenty healthy volunteers participated in the experiments, which followed a controlled, randomised, double-blind, 3-way cross-over design. Each of the three medications (tramadol 100 mg [T100], tramadol controlled release 100 mg [TCR100] and tramadol controlled release 150 mg [TCR150) was administered orally to fasting subjects. There was at least a 6 day washout period between tests. Each experiment was divided into five sessions, which took place before and 2, 4, 6, and 12 h after drug administration. In addition to the assessment of CSSERP, subjects rated the intensity of both the tonic and phasic painful stimuli. Nonspecific drug effects were also monitored by means of frequency analysis of the spontaneous EEG, ratings of adverse effects, and the subjects' performance in a tracking task. Results: The significant reduction of amplitude N1 at central recording positions indicated that TCR150 was the most effective analgesic 12 h after administration. Both 6 and 12 h after administration TCR100 was more effective in terms of analgesia compared to T100. In addition, TCR100 appeared to produce fewer adverse effects than the standard formulation of tramadol. Conclusions: The controlled release formulation can be expected to become a valuable tool in peroral therapeutic regimens for chronic pain.

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:674265 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:102162
TITLE: Pharmacological formulations comprising ion exchange resin particles treated to suppress swelling for use in controlled release drug delivery
INVENTOR(S): Hall, Harlan; Madsen, J. Scott
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Coating Place, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 225,834.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2007140983	A1	20070621	US 2007-674921	20070214
US 2007059270	A1	20070315	US 2005-225834	20050913
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-225834	A2 20050913

AB The present invention provides a method and composition for loading one or more drugs in a solution onto one or more ion exchange resin particles to form a drug-loaded resin particle. In order to control swelling, the drug-loaded resin particle is separated from the solution and dried before recombining the drug-loaded resin particle with the solution to load more drugs onto the drug-loaded resin particle from the solution. Thus, solid drug carriers were prepared by slurring together 750 mL water, 250 mL 70% sorbitol, 300 g drug and 300 g resin, and allowing sufficient time for the drug to load onto the resin. When the loading operation was completed the components of the slurry are separated (e.g., filtered or centrifuged) into liquid and solid fractions. Because the sugar alc. is highly water soluble, most of the sugar alc. remained in the aqueous phase, leaving about 4% sorbitol in the solids. The solid carriers were not washed but are dried to yield material suitable for coating.

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:425908 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:474904
TITLE: Controlled release tramadol formulations having a storage-stable release profile
INVENTOR(S): Ziegler, Iris; Bartholomaus, Johannes Heinrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Grunenthal GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: Aust. Pat. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: AUXXCM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
AU 2005201302	A1	20050421	AU 2005-201302	20050324
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2000-10105	A3 20000105

AB A process for the production of an oral controlled release formulation of tramadol is described. The active substance is coated with an aqueous Et cellulose dispersion containing an aliphatic or aromatic diester. Tablets contained tramadol-HCl 100.0, Avicel PH101 180.0, Polyvidone K30 16.0, and Mg stearate 4.0 mg.

L27 ANSWER 4 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:531350 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:76763
TITLE: Controlled release preparations comprising tramadol and topiramate
INVENTOR(S): Bachmann, Dieter; Eivaskhani, Reza; Braun, Christian; Spycher, Rene; Strong, Brian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cilag Ag, Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004054571	A1	20040701	WO 2003-EP14474	20031212
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2506807	A1	20040701	CA 2003-2506807	20031212
AU 2003296672	A1	20040709	AU 2003-296672	20031212
EP 1572192	A1	20050914	EP 2003-813140	20031212
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003017177	A	20051025	BR 2003-17177	20031212
CN 1726027	A	20060125	CN 2003-80105880	20031212
JP 2006514986	T	20060518	JP 2005-502442	20031212
MX 2005PA06210	A	20050819	MX 2005-PA6210	20050610
US 2006147527	A1	20060706	US 2005-538946	20051227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2002-80325	A 20021213

EP 2003-75123 A 20030110
WO 2003-EP14474 W 20031212

AB This invention relates to an oral pharmaceutical preparation, suitable for dosing every 24 h, comprising a substrate, which substrate comprises a pharmaceutically effective amount of tramadol or a salt thereof and a pharmaceutically effective amount of topiramate and wherein said substrate may be coated with a controlled release coating; said preparation having a specific dissoln. rate in vitro.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 5 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:242150 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:276257
TITLE: Controlled release compositions containing opioids and polymers
INVENTOR(S): Fischer, Gina; Bar-Shalom, Daniel; Slot, Lillian; Jensen, Christine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Egalet A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003024430	A1	20030327	WO 2002-DK619	20020923
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002339414	A1	20030401	AU 2002-339414	20020923
EP 1429744	A1	20040623	EP 2002-776906	20020923
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004253310	A1	20041216	US 2004-490169	20040723

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 2001-1376 A 20010921
WO 2002-DK619 W 20020923

AB A pharmaceutical composition for controlled release of an active substance. The active substance is released into an aqueous medium by erosion of at least one surface of the composition The composition comprises a matrix containing polymer or a mixture of polymers, an active substance and, optionally, 1 or more excipients, and a coating. A zero order drug release is desirable. The matrix typically comprises PEG and the active substance is typically an opioid such as morphine or a glucuronide. The coating comprises a first cellulose derivative which is substantially insol. in the aqueous medium and at least 1 of a second cellulose derivative which is soluble or dispersible in water, a plasticizer, and, a filler. A composition was prepared from the following ingredients: PEG-200,000 83.5, and morphine sulfate 16.5% by weight The coating and the matrix were prepared as described above. The composition was 9 mm long and had elliptic formed surfaces. Morphine sulfate (96.65%) was released in 8 h.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 6 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:865840 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:329429
TITLE: Controlled-release compositions of metamizole and tramadol
INVENTOR(S): Fabiani, Fabio; Valenti, Mauro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farmaceutici Formenti S.P.A., Italy
SOURCE: Ital. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: ITXXCZ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Italian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
IT 2000MI0113	A1	20010730	IT 2000-MI113	20000128
IT 1317742	B1	20030715		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 2000-MI113	20000128

AB Oral pharmaceutical solid forms for controlled release of combinations of metamizole and tramadol are disclosed. A process of melt-granulation for production of granules coated with a hydrophilic polymer is also disclosed.

L27 ANSWER 7 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:360089 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:345771
TITLE: Programmed-release pharmaceutical formulation
INVENTOR(S): Athayde, Alcebiades de Mendonca
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Libbs Farmaceutica Ltda., Brazil
SOURCE: Braz. Pedido PI, 8 pp.
CODEN: BPXXDX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Portuguese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BR 9905674	A	20010724	BR 1999-5674	19991129
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			BR 1999-5674	19991129

AB The invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation for oral use and discloses a method for the production thereof. The preparation is to be used for treatment of chronic or acute pain of variable intensities and of various origins, such as post-operative, trauma, fracture, neoplasia, etc. The formulation is based upon Tramadol hydrochloride, an opioid analgesic, formulated as a multiparticulate composition for programmed release of 50-100 mg of the drug.

L27 ANSWER 8 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:676572 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:216020
TITLE: Controlled release oral drug delivery systems containing sucrose fatty acid esters
INVENTOR(S): Hoffmann, Torsten; Pieroth, Michael; Zessin, Gerhard; Landgraf, Karl-Friedrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Awd. Pharma G.m.b.H. and Co. K.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001066081	A2	20010913	WO 2001-EP2500	20010306
WO 2001066081	A3	20020314		
W: AU, BG, BR, BY, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LT, LV, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, UA, UZ, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, MD, TJ, TM				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
DE 10010509	A1	20010913	DE 2000-10010509	20000308
US 2002015730	A1	20020207	US 2001-793936	20010227
EP 1267828	A2	20030102	EP 2001-923641	20010306
EP 1267828	B1	20060802		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, TR				
BR 2001009036	A	20030318	BR 2001-9036	20010306
HU 200204513	A2	20030528	HU 2002-4513	20010306
JP 2003528829	T	20030930	JP 2001-564734	20010306
EE 200200504	A	20040216	EE 2002-504	20010306
NZ 521215	A	20050429	NZ 2001-521215	20010306
IN 2002KN00104	A	20050311	IN 2002-KN104	20020827
NO 2002004237	A	20020905	NO 2002-4237	20020905
BG 107064	A	20030430	BG 2002-107064	20020905
HK 1054697	A1	20060728	HK 2003-107084	20030930
US 2006029670	A1	20060209	US 2005-163297	20051013
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2000-10010509 A	20000308
			US 2000-187962P P	20000309
			US 2001-793936 A3	20010227
			WO 2001-EP2500 W	20010306

AB The invention relates to novel oral pharmaceutical formulations having a variably adjustable release effect. The formulations contain one or several sucrose fatty acid esters as exclusive release control agents, in addition to one or several active ingredients. Saccharose fatty acid esters are mixed with the active ingredient and are also used addnl. to coat the formulation. The invention also relates to a method for the production of the formulations by fusion granulation or fusion pelletizing. The pharmaceutical formulations range from quick release to delayed release drugs. Thus 400 g tramadol hydrochloride and 400 g saccharose ester stearate (HLB value = 1) were mixed with 700 rpm and disintegrated with 3000 rpm at 55°C; the produced granules were sieved through a 1.4 mm mesh.

L27 ANSWER 9 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:676154 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:216014
TITLE: Controlled release oral drug delivery systems containing sucrose fatty acid esters
INVENTOR(S): Hoffmann, Torsten; Pieroth, Michael; Zessin, Gerhard; Landgraf, Karl-Friedrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Arzneimittelwerk Dresden G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 48 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10010509	A1	20010913	DE 2000-10010509	20000308
WO 2001066081	A2	20010913	WO 2001-EP2500	20010306
WO 2001066081	A3	20020314		

W: AU, BG, BR, BY, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LT, LV, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, UA, UZ, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, MD, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR

EP 1267828	A2	20030102	EP 2001-923641	20010306
EP 1267828	B1	20060802		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, TR				
BR 2001009036	A	20030318	BR 2001-9036	20010306
HU 200204513	A2	20030528	HU 2002-4513	20010306
JP 2003528829	T	20030930	JP 2001-564734	20010306
EE 200200504	A	20040216	EE 2002-504	20010306
NZ 521215	A	20050429	NZ 2001-521215	20010306
AT 334659	T	20060815	AT 2001-923641	20010306
CA 2339913	A1	20010908	CA 2001-2339913	20010307
IN 2002KN00104	A	20050311	IN 2002-KN104	20020827
ZA 2002007050	A	20021120	ZA 2002-7050	20020903
NO 2002004237	A	20020905	NO 2002-4237	20020905
BG 107064	A	20030430	BG 2002-107064	20020905
HK 1054697	A1	20060728	HK 2003-107084	20030930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2000-10010509 A	20000308
			US 2000-187962P P	20000309
			WO 2001-EP2500 W	20010306

AB The invention relates to oral pharmaceutical formulations having a variably adjustable release effect. The formulations contain one or several sucrose fatty acid esters as exclusive release control agents, in addition to one or several active ingredients. Saccharose fatty acid esters are mixed with the active ingredient and are also used addnl. to coat the formulation. The invention also relates to a method for the production of the formulations by fusion granulation or fusion pelletizing. The pharmaceutical formulations range from quick release to delayed release drugs. Thus 400 g tramadolhydrochloride and 400 g saccharose ester stearate (HLB value = 1) were mixed with 700 rpm and disintegrated with 3000 rpm at 55°C; the produced granules were sieved through a 1.4 mm mesh.

L27 ANSWER 10 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:763854 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:6366
TITLE: Controlled release oral dosage form
INVENTOR(S): Sriwongjanya, Mongkol; Weng, Timothy; Chou, Joseph; Chen, Chih-Ming
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Andrx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9961005	A1	19991202	WO 1999-US10098	19990510
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6156342	A	20001205	US 1998-84622	19980526
AU 9939770	A	19991213	AU 1999-39770	19990510

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-84622 A 19980526
WO 1999-US10098 W 19990510

AB Disclosed is a controlled release dosage form for an analgesic that does not contain an expanding polymer and comprising a core containing the analgesic, preferably tramadol or its pharmaceutically acceptable derivs. and a semipermeable membrane coating the core. A core tablet was formulated containing tramadol·HCl 16.67, lactose monohydrate 82.33, colloidal silica 0.5, and Mg stearate 0.5 % and the core was coated to have a final composition containing the core 87.5, cellulose acetate 7.5, Eudragit S100 2.5, triacetin 0.625, PEG-400 0.625, and sugars 1.25 %.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 11 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:347127 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:321088
TITLE: Controlled-release matrix for pharmaceuticals containing alginate
INVENTOR(S): Krishnamurthy, Thinnayam Naganathan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique, S.A., Luxembourg; Krishnamurthy, Thinnayam Naganathan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9712605	A1	19970410	WO 1996-IB1130	19961001
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA				
US 5811126	A	19980922	US 1995-537392	19951002
CA 2207084	A1	19970410	CA 1996-2207084	19961001
AU 9671437	A	19970428	AU 1996-71437	19961001
EP 797435	A1	19971001	EP 1996-932782	19961001
EP 797435	B1	20030903		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 10502390	T	19980303	JP 1997-514112	19961001
JP 3382950	B2	20030304		
AT 248589	T	20030915	AT 1996-932782	19961001
PT 797435	T	20040130	PT 1996-932782	19961001
ES 2206592	T3	20040516	ES 1996-932782	19961001

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-537392 A 19951002
WO 1996-IB1130 W 19961001

AB A controlled-release pharmaceutical composition for oral administration in humans or animals, comprises a matrix containing sodium alginate, a water-swellable polymer, a C2-50 edible hydrocarbon derivative having a m.p. 25-90° and a divalent salt selected from the group consisting of iron, zinc, magnesium, aluminum and calcium salts. Thus, controlled-release tablets contained morphine sulfate 60, Hydroxyethyl Cellulose 20, sodium alginate 75, CaCl2 8, lactose 140, cetostearyl alc. 70, talc 5, and Mg stearate 5 mg/tablet.

L27 ANSWER 12 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:252633 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:17258
TITLE: Controlled-release formulation containing tramadol
INVENTOR(S): Miller, Ronald Brown; Leslie, Stewart Thomas; Malkowska, Sandra Therese Antoi; Smith, Kevin John; Wimmer, Walter; Winkler, Horst; Hahn, Udo; Prater, Derek Allan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euroceltique S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 14
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 624366	A1	19941117	EP 1994-303128	19940429
EP 624366	B1	19960529		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
DE 4315525	A1	19941117	DE 1993-4315525	19930510
GB 2284760	A	19950621	GB 1993-24045	19931123
GB 2284760	B	19980624		
GB 2287880	A	19951004	GB 1994-4928	19940314
IL 109460	A	19980310	IL 1994-109460	19940427
IL 119660	A	20020912	IL 1994-119660	19940427
ZA 9402959	A	19950105	ZA 1994-2959	19940428
EP 699436	A1	19960306	EP 1995-114527	19940429
EP 699436	B1	20010613		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
AT 138566	T	19960615	AT 1994-303128	19940429
ES 2088312	T3	19960801	ES 1994-303128	19940429
EP 729751	A1	19960904	EP 1996-101147	19940429
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
ES 2159591	T3	20011016	ES 1995-114527	19940429
PT 699436	T	20011030	PT 1995-114527	19940429
EP 1468679	A2	20041020	EP 2004-14719	19940429
EP 1468679	A3	20041124		
EP 1468679	B1	20050831		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
EP 1527775	A1	20050504	EP 2004-30658	19940429
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
AT 303140	T	20050915	AT 2004-14719	19940429
PT 1468679	T	20051130	PT 2004-14719	19940429
ES 2247574	T3	20060301	ES 2004-14719	19940429
CZ 288517	B6	20010711	CZ 1994-1093	19940504
FI 9402092	A	19941111	FI 1994-2092	19940506
HU 75703	A2	19970528	HU 1994-1478	19940506
CA 2123160	A1	19941111	CA 1994-2123160	19940509
CA 2123160	C	20030429		
NO 9401719	A	19941111	NO 1994-1719	19940509
NO 306446	B1	19991108		
AU 9461963	A	19941117	AU 1994-61963	19940509
PL 176474	B1	19990630	PL 1994-303367	19940509
PL 177332	B1	19991029	PL 1994-326373	19940509
JP 07053361	A	19950228	JP 1994-96671	19940510
JP 3045924	B2	20000529		
CN 1099262	A	19950301	CN 1994-105356	19940510
CN 1094755	B	20021127		
US 5591452	A	19970107	US 1994-241129	19940510
JP 11124327	A	19990511	JP 1998-229718	19940510
JP 3267561	B2	20020318		
SK 279971	B6	19990611	SK 1994-541	19940510
JP 2002154954	A	20020528	JP 2001-297270	19940510
JP 3443574	B2	20030902		

SK 283143	B6	20030304	SK 1998-1437		19940510
TW 496736	B	20020801	TW 1996-85103273		19940512
EP 654263	A1	19950524	EP 1994-308493		19941117
EP 654263	B1	20020123			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
AT 212224	T	20020215	AT 1994-308493		19941117
ES 2168290	T3	20020616	ES 1994-308493		19941117
PT 654263	T	20020628	PT 1994-308493		19941117
IN 179010	A1	19970809	IN 1994-MA1134		19941121
CZ 289650	B6	20020313	CZ 1994-2866		19941121
IL 111709	A	20021201	IL 1994-111709		19941121
FI 9405476	A	19950524	FI 1994-5476		19941122
FI 113335	B1	20040415			
NO 9404473	A	19950524	NO 1994-4473		19941122
NO 314124	B1	20030203			
HU 74910	A2	19970328	HU 1994-3353		19941122
HU 217205	B	19991228			
SK 280496	B6	20000313	SK 1994-1406		19941122
PL 178883	B1	20000630	PL 1994-305939		19941122
AU 9479015	A	19950601	AU 1994-79015		19941123
AU 682223	B2	19970925			
ZA 9409296	A	19950808	ZA 1994-9296		19941123
CN 1116521	A	19960214	CN 1994-118503		19941123
CN 1121213	B	20030917			
JP 07196475	A	19950801	JP 1994-289936		19941124
JP 3411114	B2	20030526			
JP 2003113075	A	20030418	JP 2002-271157		19941124
ZA 9502013	A	19951211	ZA 1995-2103		19950310
US 6326027	B1	20011204	US 1995-449772		19950524
US 5849240	A	19981215	US 1996-607852		19960227
US 5891471	A	19990406	US 1996-607851		19960227
IN 182370	A1	19990327	IN 1996-MA745		19960504
IN 182556	A1	19990501	IN 1996-MA746		19960506
IN 182557	A1	19990501	IN 1996-MA747		19960506
US 6254887	B1	20010703	US 1996-677798		19960710
IN 182215	A1	19990206	IN 1996-CA1452		19960813
US 5879705	A	19990309	US 1997-843571		19970418
US 5965163	A	19991012	US 1997-944106		19970930
AU 9739957	A	19971218	AU 1997-39957		19971007
US 6143328	A	20001107	US 1999-264399		19990308
CN 1240132	A	20000105	CN 1999-106642		19990517
NO 9903484	A	19941111	NO 1999-3484		19990715
NO 313124	B1	20020819			
US 6162467	A	20001219	US 1999-370270		19990809
AU 9965526	A	20000302	AU 1999-65526		19991224
US 2001019725	A1	20010906	US 2000-740732		20001219
US 2001036477	A1	20011101	US 2001-800204		20010306
US 7074430	B2	20060711			
NO 2001003566	A	19941111	NO 2001-3566		20010719
GR 3036565	T3	20011231	GR 2001-401419		20010906
AU 2002300863	A1	20030220	AU 2002-300863		20020904
FI 2003000560	A	20030414	FI 2003-560		20030414
AU 2004229058	A1	20041202	AU 2004-229058		20041111
AU 2005201142	A1	20050407	AU 2005-201142		20050317
AU 2005203460	A1	20050901	AU 2005-203460		20050804
US 2006269603	A1	20061130	US 2006-435015		20060516
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1993-4315525	A	19930510
			GB 1993-24045	A	19931123
			GB 1994-4544	A	19940309
			GB 1994-4928	A	19940314
			GB 1993-15467	A	19930727
			GB 1994-3922	A	19940301
			IL 1994-109460	A3	19940427
			IN 1994-MA351	A	19940428

EP 1994-303128	A3	19940429
EP 1995-114527	A3	19940429
EP 1996-101147	A3	19940429
EP 2004-14719	A3	19940429
JP 1994-96671	A3	19940510
JP 1998-229718	A3	19940510
US 1994-241129	A3	19940510
EP 1994-304144	A	19940609
GB 1994-11842	A	19940614
IN 1994-CA455	A1	19940615
US 1994-269208	B1	19940630
US 1994-343630	A3	19941122
JP 1994-289936	A3	19941124
US 1996-677798	A1	19960710
US 1997-843571	A1	19970418
US 1997-944106	A1	19970930
US 1999-370270	A1	19990809
AU 1999-65526	A3	19991224
US 2001-800204	A1	20010306
AU 2002-29207	A3	20020328

AB A controlled-release preparation for oral administration contains tramadol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as active ingredient. The controlled-release matrix comprises C1-6-alkyl cellulose, C12-36 aliphatic alc., and optionally polyalkylene glycol. For example, a tablet contained tramadol·HCl 100.0, lactose 58.0, Et cellulose 15.0, cetostearyl alc. 52.0, Mg stearate 2.0, and talc 3.0 mg.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:08:03 ON 08 AUG 2007)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:15:26 ON 08 AUG 2007

L1	10	S ECTEINASCIDIN (W)COMPOUND?
L2	3	S (BACTER? OR CANDIDA?) AND L1
L3	8	DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4	2	S L3 AND RECOMBINANT
		E ESTEBAN B P/AU
		E PEREZ T A/AU
L5	629	S E2-E3
		E IGLESIAS A V/AU
		E IGLESIAS ANNA/AU
L6	2	S E3
		E MORENO R M/AU
L7	49	S E3
L8	680	S L5 OR L6 OR L7
L9	0	S L3 AND L8

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:39:27 ON 08 AUG 2007

L10	52992	S CONTROLLED (W) RELEASE
L11	3850	S PROLONGED (W)RELEASE
L12	56361	S L10 OR L11
L13	76	S (3(W)METHOXYPHENYL) (W)CYCLOHEXANOL
L14	11588	S TRAMADOL?
L15	0	S [DIMETHYL(W)AMINOMETHYL](3W)(3-METHOXYPHENYL)(W) CYCLOHEXANOL
L16	11594	S L13 OR L14
L17	270	S L12 AND L16
L18	15306	S DOSAGE (W)REGIMEN?
L19	0	S L17 AND L18
L20	0	S 125MG AND 225MG AND 325MG
L21	759	S 75 AND 175 AND 275
L22	0	S L18 AND L21

```
L23           0 S L17 AND L21
L24         125 S (ORAL OR MOUTH) AND L17
L25         122 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L26          27 S L14(W)L12
L27          12 S L26 AND (ORAL OR MOUTH)

=> s multiple (w)dosage
L28         805 MULTIPLE (W) DOSAGE

=> s multiple (w)dosage?
L29         805 MULTIPLE (W) DOSAGE?

=> s l14 and l29
L30           7 L14 AND L29

=> s l12 and l30
L31           0 L12 AND L30

=> dup rem l30
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L30
L32           3 DUP REM L30 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ibib ab

L32  ANSWER 1 OF 3  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2007315705  EMBASE
TITLE:              A qualitative systematic review of morphine treatment in
                    children with postoperative pain.
AUTHOR:             Duedahl T.H.; Hansen E.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Dr. T.H. Duedahl, Department of Pharmacology and
                    Pharmacotherapy, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
                    University of Copenhagen, Universitetsparken 2, DK-2100
                    Copenhagen, Denmark. thd@farma.ku.dk
SOURCE:             Paediatric Anaesthesia, (2007) Vol. 17, No. 8, pp. 756-774.
                    .
                    Refs: 82
                    ISSN: 1155-5645  E-ISSN: 1460-9592  CODEN: PAANF7
COUNTRY:            United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT:       024     Anesthesiology
                    037     Drug Literature Index
                    038     Adverse Reactions Titles
                    007     Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
LANGUAGE:           English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:   English
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 26 Jul 2007
                    Last Updated on STN: 26 Jul 2007
AB   Background: Postoperative pain management in children is often empirical
     rather than evidence based.  Morphine is the pharmacological treatment
     most widely used and although considered safe for children, adequate
     scientific data on morphine's pharmacokinetics, efficacy and safety are
     lacking.  This systematic review aimed to evaluate the available
     literature examining different pediatric morphine regimens with respect to
     dosage, analgesic efficacy and incidence of side effects.  Methods:
     Thirty-six randomized, double-blind controlled clinical trials with 49
     comparisons, including multiple dosage regimens and
     routes of administration were included.  The primary outcome measures for
     analgesic efficacy (pain intensity, time to first analgesic request and
     need for rescue analgesics) together with the incidence of
     morphine-related side effects were evaluated qualitatively by significant
     difference (P < 0.05) as reported in the original investigations.
     Results: Overall, significant improvements in the defined outcome measures
     on analgesic efficacy were only observed when morphine was compared with
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inactive control interventions. No relation between morphine dosage and analgesic efficacy was detected. The most common morphine-related side effects were vomiting and sedation, with significantly higher incidences observed after morphine administration in half of all comparisons. Conclusions: Although several factors may justify its use as first line therapy in many parts of the world, morphine alone is not the most suitable analgesic for postoperative pain in pediatric patients, as it does not have superior analgesic effect and a higher incidence of side effects compared with active control interventions. More standardized clinical trials with multimodal regimens as well as guidelines for evaluating pediatric medicines are desirable in the future. .COPYRGT. 2007 The Authors.

L32 ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003031904 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11730570
TITLE: Pharmacokinetics of enantiomers of trans-tramadol and its active metabolite, trans-O-demethyltramadol, in human subjects.
AUTHOR: Liu H C; Liu T J; Yang Y Y; Hou Y N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Bethune International Peace Hospital, Shijiazhuang 050082, China.. lhcl@sj-user.he.cninfo.net
SOURCE: Acta pharmacologica Sinica, (2001 Jan) Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 91-6.
Journal code: 100956087. ISSN: 1671-4083.
PUB. COUNTRY: China
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200311
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 2003
Last Updated on STN: 5 Nov 2003
Entered Medline: 4 Nov 2003

AB AIM: To study the stereoselectivity in pharmacokinetics of the enantiomers of trans-tramadol (trans-T) and its active metabolite, trans-O-demethyltramadol (M1) in human subjects. METHODS: Trans-T hydrochloride sustained-release tablets were taken orally by 12 healthy male volunteers. After a multiple dosage schedule, the serum concentrations of (+)-trans-T, (-)-trans-T, (+)-M1, and (-)-M1 were determined in serum by high performance capillary electrophoresis (HPCE). RESULTS: (+)-Trans-T, (-)-trans-T, (+)-M1 and (-)-M1 in human serum were separated by HPCE. The linear range was 2.5-320 microg/L for the enantiomers of trans-T, and 2.5-50 microg/L for the enantiomers of M1. For the enantiomers of trans-T and M1, the intra-day and inter-day RSD were less than 15 % and 20 %, and the relative recoveries were 94.3 %-106.2 % and 90.4 %-107.8 %, respectively; the limit of quantitation was 1.25 microg/L. The serum concentrations of the enantiomers of trans-T reached a steady state in 12 subjects on d 4 after the initial administration. The steady state serum concentrations of (+)-trans-T were higher than that of (-)-trans-T at every sampling points in the subjects. The differences were significant in the main pharmacokinetic parameters between (+)-trans-T and (-)-trans-T except Tmax. The serum concentrations of (-)-M1 were higher than that of (+)-M1 in most subjects and at most sampling time points. There were significant differences in Cmax and Cmin between the enantiomers of M1. CONCLUSION: The pharmacokinetics of trans-T and M1 was found to be stereoselective. (+)-Trans-T was shown to be absorbed completely, but eliminated more slowly. The pharmacokinetic stereoselectivity of M1 was different among human subjects.

L32 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:291433 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000291433
TITLE: Stereoselectivity in pharmacokinetics of the enantiomers of trans tramadol.
AUTHOR(S): Liu Huichen [Reprint author]; Hou Yanning [Reprint author]; Liu Tiejun; Hu Yuqin [Reprint author]; Yang Yanyan [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Bethune International Peace Hospital, Shijiazhuang, 050082, China
SOURCE: Yaoxue Xuebao, (Jan 28, 2000) Vol. 35, No. 1, pp. 40-43. print.
CODEN: YHHPAL. ISSN: 0513-4870.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: Chinese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jul 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

AB AIM: To study the pharmacokinetics of the two enantiomers of trans tramadol. METHODS: After trans tramadol hydrochloride sustained-release tablets were taken by 12 healthy volunteers in an oral multiple dosage schedule, the concentrations of (+)-trans tramadol and (-)-trans tramadol were determinated by high performance capillary electrophoresis (HPCE). The differences in serum concentrations and pharmacokinetic parameters between the two enantiomers were compared through paired t-test. RESULTS: (+)-Trans tramadol and (-)-trans tramadol in human serum were separated well. The linear range was 2.20apprx81.09 ngcntdotmL-1. The within-day and between-day RSDs were less than 10% and 15%, respectively. The relative recoveries were from 98.26% to 102.74%. The serum concentrations of (+)-trans tramadol and (-)-trans tramadol reached steady state on the fourth day in the volunteers. There were significant differences between the two enantiomers in serum concentrations at every time point and the main pharmacokinetic parameters. CONCLUSION: (+)-Trans tramadol was shown to be absorbed more completely, but eliminated more slowly in human body than (-)-trans tramadol. Pharmacokinetic studies on the two enantiomers of trans tramadol showed stereoselectivity.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:08:03 ON 08 AUG 2007)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:15:26 ON 08 AUG 2007

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L1          10 S ECTEINASCIDIN (W)COMPOUND?
L2           3 S (BACTER? OR CANDIDA?) AND L1
L3           8 DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4           2 S L3 AND RECOMBINANT
               E ESTEBAN B P/AU
               E PEREZ T A/AU
L5         629 S E2-E3
               E IGLESIAS A V/AU
               E IGLESIAS ANNA/AU
L6           2 S E3
               E MORENO R M/AU
L7          49 S E3
L8         680 S L5 OR L6 OR L7
L9           0 S L3 AND L8
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FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:39:27 ON 08 AUG 2007

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L10      52992 S CONTROLLED (W) RELEASE
L11       3850 S PROLONGED (W)RELEASE
L12      56361 S L10 OR L11
L13         76 S (3(W)METHOXYPHENYL) (W)CYCLOHEXANOL
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L14        11588 S TRAMADOL?
L15            0 S [DIMETHYL(W)AMINOMETHYL](3W)(3-METHOXYPHENYL)(W) CYCLOHEXANOL
L16        11594 S L13 OR L14
L17          270 S L12 AND L16
L18        15306 S DOSAGE (W)REGIMEN?
L19            0 S L17 AND L18
L20            0 S 125MG AND 225MG AND 325MG
L21          759 S 75 AND 175 AND 275
L22            0 S L18 AND L21
L23            0 S L17 AND L21
L24          125 S (ORAL OR MOUTH) AND L17
L25          122 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L26           27 S L14(W)L12
L27           12 S L26 AND (ORAL OR MOUTH)
L28          805 S MULTIPLE (W)DOSAGE
L29          805 S MULTIPLE (W)DOSAGE?
L30            7 S L14 AND L29
L31            0 S L12 AND L30
L32            3 DUP REM L30 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> e wright c/auy
'AUY' IS NOT A VALID EXPAND FIELD CODE FOR FILE 'MEDLINE'
'AUY' IS NOT A VALID EXPAND FIELD CODE FOR FILE 'HCAPLUS'
'AUY' IS NOT A VALID EXPAND FIELD CODE FOR FILE 'BIOSIS'
'AUY' IS NOT A VALID EXPAND FIELD CODE FOR FILE 'EMBASE'
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'AUY' IS NOT A VALID EXPAND FIELD CODE FOR FILE 'SCISEARCH'
'AUY' IS NOT A VALID EXPAND FIELD CODE FOR FILE 'NTIS'
'AUY' IS NOT A VALID EXPAND FIELD CODE FOR FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
The indicated field code is not available for EXPAND in this
file.  To see a list of valid EXPAND field codes, enter HELP
SFIELDS at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> e wright c/au
E1            20     WRIGHT BYRON T/AU
E2             4     WRIGHT BYRON TERRY/AU
E3          2280 --> WRIGHT C/AU
E4             1     WRIGHT C 3RD/AU
E5             2     WRIGHT C 4TH/AU
E6           395     WRIGHT C A/AU
E7           503     WRIGHT C B/AU
E8           272     WRIGHT C C/AU
E9             1     WRIGHT C CRAIG/AU
E10          680     WRIGHT C D/AU
E11           38     WRIGHT C D P/AU
E12           10     WRIGHT C DAVID/AU

=> s e3
L33        2280 "WRIGHT C"/AU

=> e colucci r/au
E1             3     COLUCCI PHILOMENA M/AU
E2             2     COLUCCI PIERRE/AU
E3           227 --> COLUCCI R/AU
E4             5     COLUCCI R A/AU
E5           100     COLUCCI R D/AU
E6             2     COLUCCI R F/AU
E7             1     COLUCCI R J/AU
E8             1     COLUCCI RAEOS J A/AU
E9             5     COLUCCI RIOS B/AU
E10            1     COLUCCI RIOS JOSE A/AU
E11            1     COLUCCI RIOS JOSE ANTONIO/AU
E12           10     COLUCCI ROBERT/AU
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=> s e3
L34         227 "COLUCCI R"/AU

=> e sanchez r/au
E1            3     SANCHEZ QUIROZ A/AU
E2            1     SANCHEZ QUIROZ ADALINDA/AU
E3         2591 --> SANCHEZ R/AU
E4            1     SANCHEZ R */AU
E5          449     SANCHEZ R A/AU
E6            1     SANCHEZ R ANTONIO/AU
E7           92     SANCHEZ R B/AU
E8           36     SANCHEZ R C/AU
E9            1     SANCHEZ R C D/AU
E10           1     SANCHEZ R C G/AU
E11           1     SANCHEZ R C H/AU
E12           2     SANCHEZ R CESAR/AU

=> s e3
L35        2591 "SANCHEZ R"/AU

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:08:03 ON 08 AUG 2007)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:15:26 ON 08 AUG 2007
L1           10 S ECTEINASCIDIN (W)COMPOUND?
L2            3 S (BACTER? OR CANDIDA?) AND L1
L3            8 DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4            2 S L3 AND RECOMBINANT
                E ESTEBAN B P/AU
                E PEREZ T A/AU
L5          629 S E2-E3
                E IGLESIAS A V/AU
                E IGLESIAS ANNA/AU
L6            2 S E3
                E MORENO R M/AU
L7           49 S E3
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     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:39:27 ON 08 AUG 2007
L10       52992 S CONTROLLED (W) RELEASE
L11        3850 S PROLONGED (W)RELEASE
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L13          76 S (3(W)METHOXYPHENYL) (W)CYCLOHEXANOL
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L16       11594 S L13 OR L14
L17         270 S L12 AND L16
L18       15306 S DOSAGE (W)REGIMEN?
L19           0 S L17 AND L18
L20           0 S 125MG AND 225MG AND 325MG
L21         759 S 75 AND 175 AND 275
L22           0 S L18 AND L21
L23           0 S L17 AND L21
L24         125 S (ORAL OR MOUTH) AND L17
L25         122 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L26          27 S L14(W)L12
L27          12 S L26 AND (ORAL OR MOUTH)
L28         805 S MULTIPLE (W)DOSAGE
L29         805 S MULTIPLE (W)DOSAGE?
L30           7 S L14 AND L29
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L31             0 S L12 AND L30
L32             3 DUP REM L30 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                  E WRIGHT C/AU
L33          2280 S E3
                  E COLUCCI R/AU
L34           227 S E3
                  E SANCHEZ R/AU
L35          2591 S E3

=> s l33 or l34 or l35
L36          5098 L33 OR L34 OR L35

=> s l16 and l12
L37           270 L16 AND L12

=> s l36 and l37
L38             0 L36 AND L37

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:08:03 ON 08 AUG 2007)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:15:26 ON 08 AUG 2007
L1              10 S ECTEINASCIDIN (W)COMPOUND?
L2               3 S (BACTER? OR CANDIDA?) AND L1
L3               8 DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4               2 S L3 AND RECOMBINANT
                   E ESTEBAN B P/AU
                   E PEREZ T A/AU
L5             629 S E2-E3
                   E IGLESIAS A V/AU
                   E IGLESIAS ANNA/AU
L6               2 S E3
                   E MORENO R M/AU
L7              49 S E3
L8             680 S L5 OR L6 OR L7
L9               0 S L3 AND L8

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:39:27 ON 08 AUG 2007
L10          52992 S CONTROLLED (W) RELEASE
L11           3850 S PROLONGED (W)RELEASE
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L13             76 S (3(W)METHOXYPHENYL) (W)CYCLOHEXANOL
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L16          11594 S L13 OR L14
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L25            122 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L26             27 S L14(W)L12
L27             12 S L26 AND (ORAL OR MOUTH)
L28            805 S MULTIPLE (W)DOSAGE
L29            805 S MULTIPLE (W)DOSAGE?
L30              7 S L14 AND L29
L31              0 S L12 AND L30
L32              3 DUP REM L30 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

```
                E WRIGHT C/AU
L33         2280 S E3
                E COLUCCI R/AU
L34          227 S E3
                E SANCHEZ R/AU
L35         2591 S E3
L36         5098 S L33 OR L34 OR L35
L37          270 S L16 AND L12
L38            0 S L36 AND L37
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